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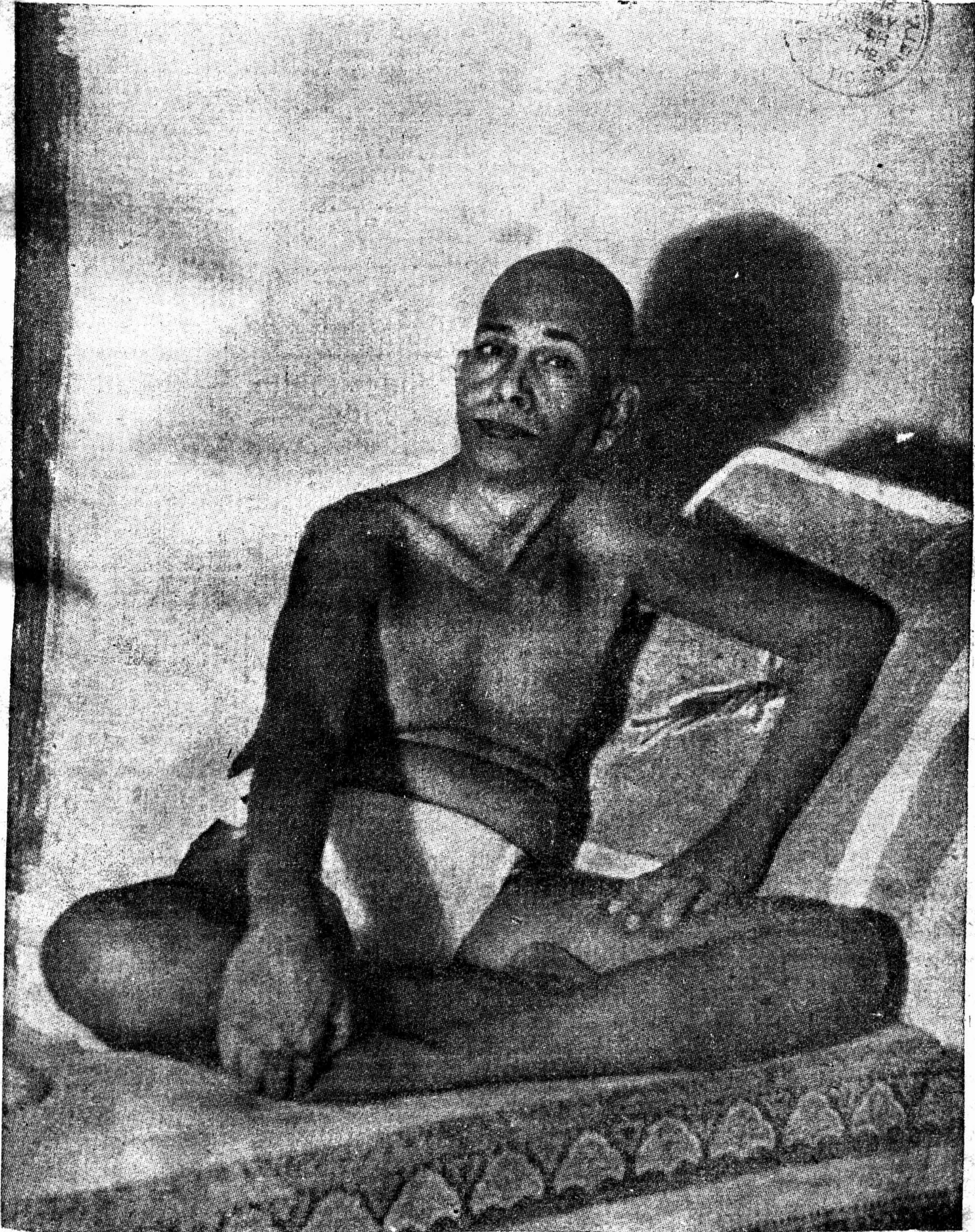
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"JOURNEY'S END"



Ramana Maharshi of Tiruvannamalai who passed away on Friday night.

MESSAGE OF RAMANA MAHARSHI

SEE PAGE 11

New Light On Telepathy



BY P.G. KRISHNAYYA

A YOUNG lady sat at a desk in a New York research center, looking at a magazine advertisement. She leaned back, clicked a stop watch and wrote down the exact time. At that moment, a woman in London laboratory turned to a group of observers who were watching her intently and said: "A small pony." Thus began a recent experiment in telepathy. A drawing of a small pony was actually the dominant image of the advertisement.

The woman in London, known as sensitive, calmly described some 50 more images in a mind 3,000 miles away. Experiments in telepathy and other twilight powers of the mind have taken place at Harvard, Duke, Stanford, The University of Colorado, Oxford and Cambridge. After centuries of resisting the age-old belief in psychic phenomena, science is now examining the possibility with an open mind. Today 20 years after the pioneer work in Extra-Sensory-Perception, an accumulation of new evidence points strongly to a startling conclusion. Some people have an additional sense flickering deep in their subconscious. If you are one of these people, and there seems to be a one in five chance that you are, you have the potential capacity to see objects through walls and across thousands of miles of space, to receive ideas and emotions from other people's minds, to know events before they happen. According to Professor Gardner Murphy, a leading American psychologist: "We are standing on the threshold of a huge, unknown world."

Stories of mind reading, premonition of death, second sight, and other psychic experiences are now being investigated by a body of objective scientists. The American Society for Psychical Research, which includes many prominent doctors and psychiatrists, finds that at least 98% of these experiences cannot be taken seriously. But occasionally a story does have enough evidence to suggest a psychic element.

Science, however, is finding experience of psychic nature valuable guideposts for the kind of research which has most meaning: controlled laboratory experiments where repetition thins the possibility of coincidence to a minimum. If you were taking part in such an experiment, the magic tool with which the experimenter would probe your mind would probably be a deck of cards. Extra-Sensory-Perception (ESP) cards, first used by Dr. J. B. Rhine, psychologist at Duke University, have 25 in a deck, five showing a star, five a circle, etc. You would probably sit across a room from the experimenter separated by large screen. In a simple telepathy test, you would be asked to guess a series of cards about which the experimenter is thinking. To see whether you have the power to visualize in your mind an object at a distance, clairvoyance, he might ask you to guess the order of cards sealed in a black envelope.

Continued On Page 27)



Walker in The South Wales Echo

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE



WEEK-END FUN

"Oh, I'm feeling so embarrassed," said one glow-worm to another. "I've just been talking to a cigarette end for five minutes!"

But when you leave the restaurant. You also leave the dishes."
—Lady Tait, in a BBC programme.

Doctor: "I advise you to take a hot bath before retiring."
Patient: "Before retiring? But I won't be retiring for another ten years."

A Sherwood manager arranged for a boxer to receive a telegram just before the start of a big fight. The telegram was duly delivered and read: "Win—or I shall leave you.—Mary."

The boxer looked worried for a minute. Then he grinned. "This isn't from my girl. Mary can't type."

"Mrs. Cohen," said Mrs. Nathan. "what's the trouble? You looked worried."
"Yes, yes," sighed Mrs. Cohen. "My husband is always sick."
"Your husband is just a hypochondriac," said Mrs. Nathan. "He isn't sick. He just thinks he's sick. Take no notice of his complaints and match him get well."

A month later the two women met again. Mrs. Cohen looked even more worried. "Your husband no better?" asked the friend.
"Worse," said Mrs. Cohen. "He thinks he's dead."

"Ruth," moaned her long-suffering husband, "you promised you wouldn't buy a new dress. What made you do it?"

"Dear," replied the modern Eve, "the devil tempted me."
Why didn't you say: "Get thee behind me, Satan?" the poor man inquired.
"I did," the woman replied, sweetly. "and then he whispered over my shoulder: 'My dear, it fits you just beautifully at the back.'"

ON THE CONTRARY

I like contrasts. To me, the words "No Entrance" have always been an invitation to explore further. Equality, to pass suddenly from one way of life to another totally different one, strikes me as the height of enjoyment.

—Brig. Fitzroy Maclean, on BBC.

DIRTY DISHES

"Though I don't want to deter you from the art of entertaining at home, I cannot forbear telling you this little rhyme:

The food at home is cheaper far,
And often more delicious.

A HEALTHY STATE
"Everybody of every shade of political opinion in Britain is agreed that, whatever form of State we mould in the latter half of the twentieth century, a free, independent, instructed and vigorous public opinion is essential if it's to be healthy."
—John Connell.

POLITE CHINESE
"I came to England almost six years ago to study Western music, but in my concerts I included some Chinese songs. At my first one they said I must give their meaning, but my Chinese upbringing told me it was rude for a young girl to try to teach so many people, so unwillingly I stopped out and started: 'I have been told to explain my songs, in case some of you don't speak Chinese.' Then couldn't understand why they laughed."
—Lian-Shin Yang, a young Chinese soprano.

WOT! NO SALMON
"A blustery old Colonel was walking up to his favourite pool. He called out to an angler on the opposite bank: 'Well! What are they taking today?' The fisherman looked across the river with the dreamy eyes of a salmon addict and replied: 'No notice.'"
—F. J. Barker.

AGRICULTURAL ARITHMETIC
"An English school master once asked a Welsh boy this question. 'If a farmer had ten sheep in a field and three got out, how many would be left?' 'None,' said the boy. 'You don't understand the question,' said the schoolmaster. 'But you don't understand the sheep,' said the boy."
—Vernon Hamer, sheep farmer from Surrey.

RED PEPPER

"I have been told that the rise in the cost of white pepper is due to the Communists who are hoarding it and using it as currency. If this is so, I shall buy no more."
—letter in "EVENING STANDARD" London.

PURGE

Before President Truman arrived in Key West, Florida, for his holiday, G. I. Men searched the estate, and removed all ripe coconuts from the local palm trees—in case one might fall on the President's head.

Hollywood's New Faces-IV



BY HEFFERNAN

IN their teens and in their early thirties, more new stars are being developed in Hollywood today than at any time in the history of the screen, excepting possibly the hectic days when talking pictures were replacing silent films and the turnover in stars was enormous.

This time, however, it isn't a change in picture making technique that has brought about this wholesale presentation of new faces in the most sought-after roles in the biggest productions. The studios are faced with a skidding box office and they hope that fresh, and less costly, stars will save the day.

The extent to which a producer will go to build a little nobody into a glamorous movie queen is shown in the case of Samuel Goldwyn and sultry 15-year-old Joan Evans.

He starred Joan, then 14, in the first picture in which she has ever appeared, "Roseanna McCoy."

Before this picture was completed he had cast her in a co-starring role with Ann Blyth and Farley Granger in F. Hugh Herbert's "With All My Love", and she has just finished working with Dana Andrews in "The Edge of Doom", adapted from an unpublished novel for whose screen rights Goldwyn paid \$150,000.

In other words, Goldwyn is betting at least \$3,000,000 that he has chosen a winner.

However, Joan Evans is not the long shot she might seem. Ever since she was born in New York City it has been an odds-on bet that she would be a star.

To begin with, she has looks. She is beautiful, with brownish-red hair, big, flashing dark eyes, creamy skin, full lips, beautiful teeth. She is five feet three-and-a-half and weighs 105 pounds and her measurements are exactly the same as those of Merle Oberon.

She has been reared in an atmosphere conducive to a theatrical career. Her father is Dale Eunson, one of the better playwrights, and her mother is Katherine Albert, former movie press agent, now a successful writer of short stories.

Her godmother and namesake is Joan Crawford. Her young life has been almost equally divided between the Broadway theatrical world and the swimming pools of Hollywood.

In her first 14 years, however, Joan appeared professionally only once. At eight she appeared in a summer stock production of "Guest in the House", which was co-authored by her father.

Goldwyn's quest for an unknown girl to appear as Roseanna McCoy had proceeded two months without result when one of the scouts was told about Joan Eunson.

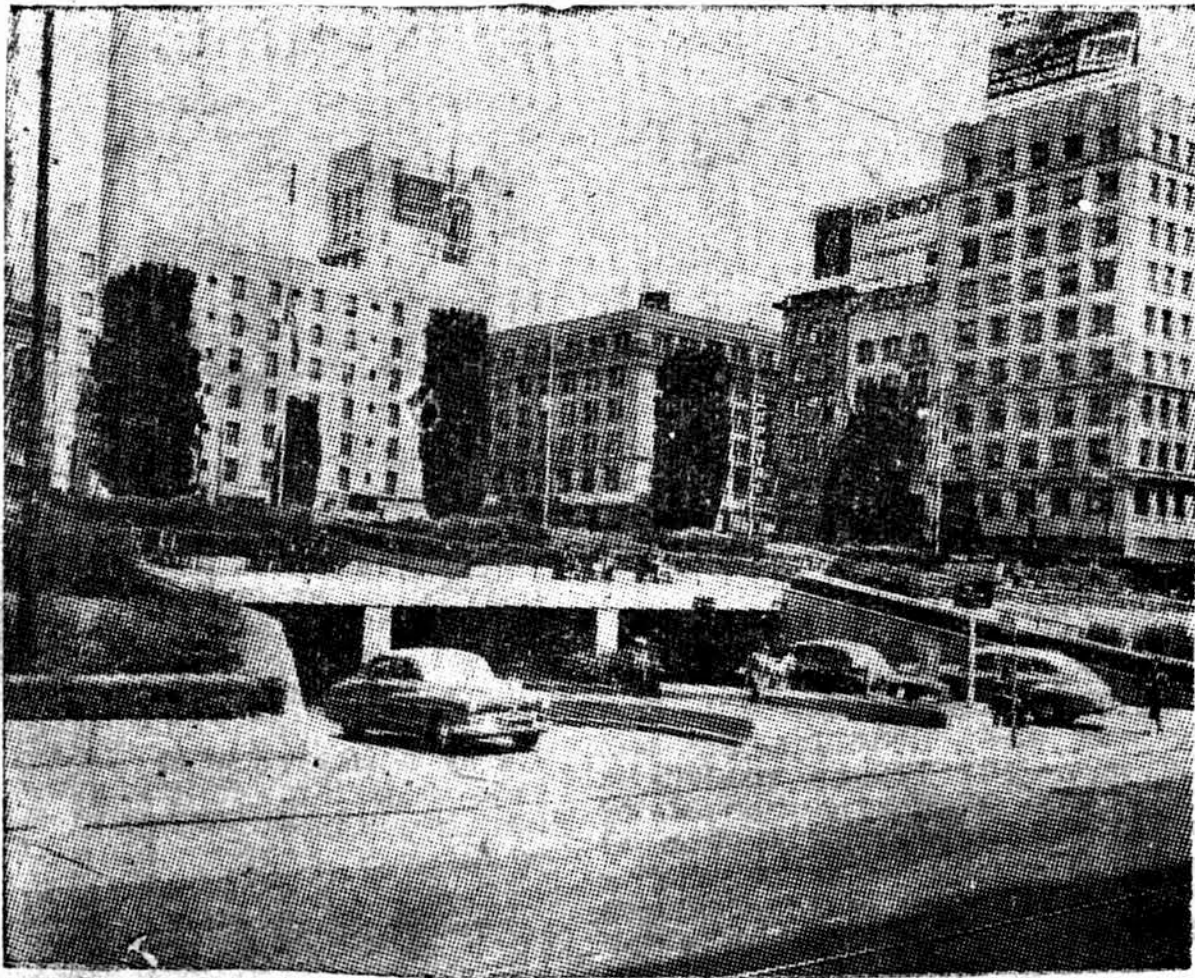
William Selwyn, Goldwyn representative in New York, made a photographic test which, on its arrival in (Continued on Page 26)

"THUMBS DOWN"



Harper in The Birmingham Age Herald

UNDERGROUND GARAGE IN U. S.



One of the four entrance-exits to the under-ground garage which is popular in U.S.A.



A view of one of the floors in the underground garage in San Francisco fully equipped with service department.

MATTERS PERSONAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

Mrs. Roosevelt And Mme. Pandit Survey World From Lounge Of Hotel Plaza

Exclusive to "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

NEW YORK (By Air)

TWO of the world's eminent women, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, who is India's ambassador to the United States, sat down together one afternoon recently in a suite of the Hotel Plaza in New York City and had an unofficial, informal and thoroughly delightful conversation. The meeting was arranged by the Editors of McCall's a leading women's Journal of U. S. A. and the ensuing conversation was preserved by tape recording. McCall's editors Otis L. Wiese and Ellen Duke were present, but the things Mrs. Roosevelt and Madame Pandit talked about were of their own choosing.

Taking up a topic on which they are both exceptionally well qualified to speak, Mrs. Roosevelt and Madame Pandit began talking about the relative advantages and disadvantages of being a woman in the field of politics and international affairs.

Mrs. Roosevelt: There have been times when I felt it was a great advantage to be a woman. And I rather think it is partly because I am my husband's wife and partly because I am a woman that I have been re-elected as Chairman of the Human Rights Commission. They have felt that perhaps I could manage all the various lawyers in the Commission better than if I were a lawyer and were a man on the same level, so to speak.

In the early days a woman delegate was so unusual that at first you were not really talked to seriously. That wore off after a little while, and I think no woman will encounter this again. Now with you, Madame Pandit, I should think your experience would be different, because you started at the top.

Madame Pandit: Well, I did not really, Mrs. Roosevelt. I worked my way up, because both Gandhi and my brother were quite determined that people should rise only if they were able to rise, and so one has had to start at the bottom and fight little local elections and do all the menial jobs of the party. But I do agree with you that so far as these bigger international things are concerned, there is a definite advantage in being a woman. There is of course, or there was with me, exactly what you said in the beginning the desire to say "Well, we can sidetrack her." This is just a gesture from her government. But that

passed very quickly. Since then I have had the greatest degree of co-operation. I think they have treated me exactly as they would have treated me had I been a man colleague and I do think there certain opportunities a woman does get because of her sex.

This legal thing that you mentioned touches me very keenly because coming from a long line of lawyers, I have always been attracted to the law and had hoped that I might be a lawyer. From the time that I did my municipal work and then later on the work

in my legislative assembly, I have taken a great interest and tried to teach myself a little bit. And I have always felt very inadequate. But people often say to me "Well, the very fact that you do not have the training is perhaps better, because you bring a more objective mind. You may lose out here and there, because you do not have that disciplined approach. But in the long run it is perhaps just as well, because it is healthier and possible a more unprejudiced approach. That is, so far as the U. N. is con-

cerned. But so far as this job of being an ambassador is concerned, that is a little more difficult, because it is a continuing thing and it depends entirely on the group of people you are with.

Now for instance, in Moscow I was accepted immediately. I mean they knew me from the United Nations and there was never any difficulty in convincing them, I would like to do a job of work to the best of my ability. They took that for granted and so did my other colleagues, the other ambassadors. In Washington it is not the same so far. There are still quite a few who think it is a great lark that there is a woman ambassador in Washington. Quit a few. And when I go to see them on a serious subject it takes very great firmness on my part which I hate using, but I have to, because otherwise, we would be off talking about anything that a man and woman could talk about, rather than what I have come to say as ambassador. Of course, Washington is much bigger place. There are seventy ambassadors. There were forty in Moscow. And gradually, I am sure, it will change. Even now I feel the difference. You know, in the beginning the first time I went to the Truman's for dinner it got long columns in the papers. Now they do not mention it, and so gradually it will go.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Naturally, it is a new thing.

Madame Pandit: Yes, it is a new thing. But it is annoying.

A Double Job

Mrs. Roosevelt: Also there is an added difficulty for a woman, I think, and that is that you not only have to do all the things that a man would do as ambassador, but you also have to do what you would do as an ambassador's wife.

Madame Pandit: That is it.

Mrs. Roosevelt: I have always seen that happening when a woman is given a position. For instance, when Frances Perkins was a cabinet officer she not only had to do the things a man in that position has to do, but she also had to do all of the things a cabinet officer's wife does. That means a double job which is really quite an undertaking.

Madame Pandit: It is. And that is why I am inclined to think that many women are not going to be seriously attracted to this work.

Today, diplomacy has a sort of glamour attached to it but the fact is it takes a big toll out of you emotionally as well as physically. I know. Although I am not as popular as I might be, I go on refusing invitations. I cannot go to three cocktail parties and a dinner party after a long day at the office. It just cannot be done.

I was talking to Madame Bonnet only the day before yesterday, and she said: "My dear, we divide up the work. I go to the cocktail parties, my husband goes to the dinners. Well—you see."

Mrs. Roosevelt: I can well understand. I think it is also very difficult when a woman takes her husband on a diplomatic assignment. Now that is one of the things I am interested in. (Continued on Page 2)

THE AMERICAN DRUGSTORE



The pharmacist in the picture shows three interested juvenile customers where the sweet taste in ice cream so das comes from

DUKE OF WINDSOR GETTING "OIL RICH"

THE Duke of Windsor, now wintering in the south, may suddenly become even richer than he is today: experts say his 3,000-acre cattle ranch in Alberta, Canada, lies close to the centre of the greatest oilfield in North America.

According to Donald Gordon, Chairman and President of Canadian National Railways, the Alberta district is currently under the most active oil exploration effort of any area in the Western Hemisphere. Reserves of slightly over 1,000,000,000 barrels of petroleum have been uncovered in the three years since Northern Alberta's first oil strike definitely stamped the small city of Edmonton as the "oil capital" of north-western North America.

Today, in the booming area, a new producing well is brought in every third day.

The Duke of Windsor's ranch at Pekisko, where cattle herds bearing the "Edward Prince" brand roam over the prairies on both sides of the winding Saskatchewan river, is today described by geologists as coming oil territory.

Five years ago, the North Continental Oil and Gas Corporation drilled a test well. Although oil was struck, it drew a blank because water from underground streams poured into the test bore. No further attempts were made to locate oil on this ranch until recently. Geophysical surveys now show large petroleum formations and so new efforts to hit these deposits will be made.

The story of Edmonton, the heart city of this Canadian oil land, is that of a sleepy town brought alive by the discovery of oil. Its population mushroomed to 150,000 in 1949 and people say it will climb to 250,000 within a decade, if oil continues to flow. And a report on Canada's oil development, just issued by Canadian National Railways, suggests petroleum will continue to pour indefinitely from this lush Canadian land. The Railways account is objective and conservative and yet it states that oil is "all around Edmonton," with explorations now spreading afield into British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northern Alberta, as well as Southern Alberta where the Duke of Windsor's ranch sits astride the finest

Big Ranch In Canada May Turn "Gold Mine"

three sections of land in that part of Canada.

So vast and productive have the oil pools proven that the oil markets of Western Canada have been saturated, forcing construction of a pipeline from Edmonton to Superior, Wis., on the great lakes, where loaded tankers will haul the black liquid to U. S. and foreign markets.

Brought Great Wealth

The discovery of oil has brought limitless prosperity to those fortunate enough to have oil property. But to those with only a city lot to their name, it's also meant great wealth. Building is on a round-the-clock basis in Edmon-

ton; only recently contracts were let for the construction of a 16-story addition to the MacDonald Hotel which will partly fill a long-standing need. Office space and living accommodations are so tight many businessmen commute daily to Edmonton by plane from as far away as 200 miles, where smaller communities have not yet burst their seams.

In Edmonton and Leduc, White-mud, Golden Spike, Barrhead, Bon Accord and Redwater, the soft twang of the Texas panhandle mixes with the hard consonants of Alberta, for this vast Canadian oil strike is a joint American-Canadian operation. The oil is Canada's but the know-how of driving a well 12,500 feet down through rock to oil-bearing shale and sand comes

BY PAUL MANNING

straight from the heart of Texas and Oklahoma.

Yet unlike any boom town in the American south-west, with its plungers and night clubs, its beer parlours and fast-talking boosters, and the electric atmosphere of new land founded on hope and soaring fortunes, there is a singular calm to the oil towns of Canada. The churches still hold their picnic suppers. There are free ball games on Sunday but no movies, and most farmers who can now be referred to as millionaires, continue to till the soil on which their forefathers sweated so hard to provide a living for their family and the children to come. It is this sturdy heritage which makes the new Canadian oil millionaire so impervious to the effects of sudden wealth.

Defence Gain

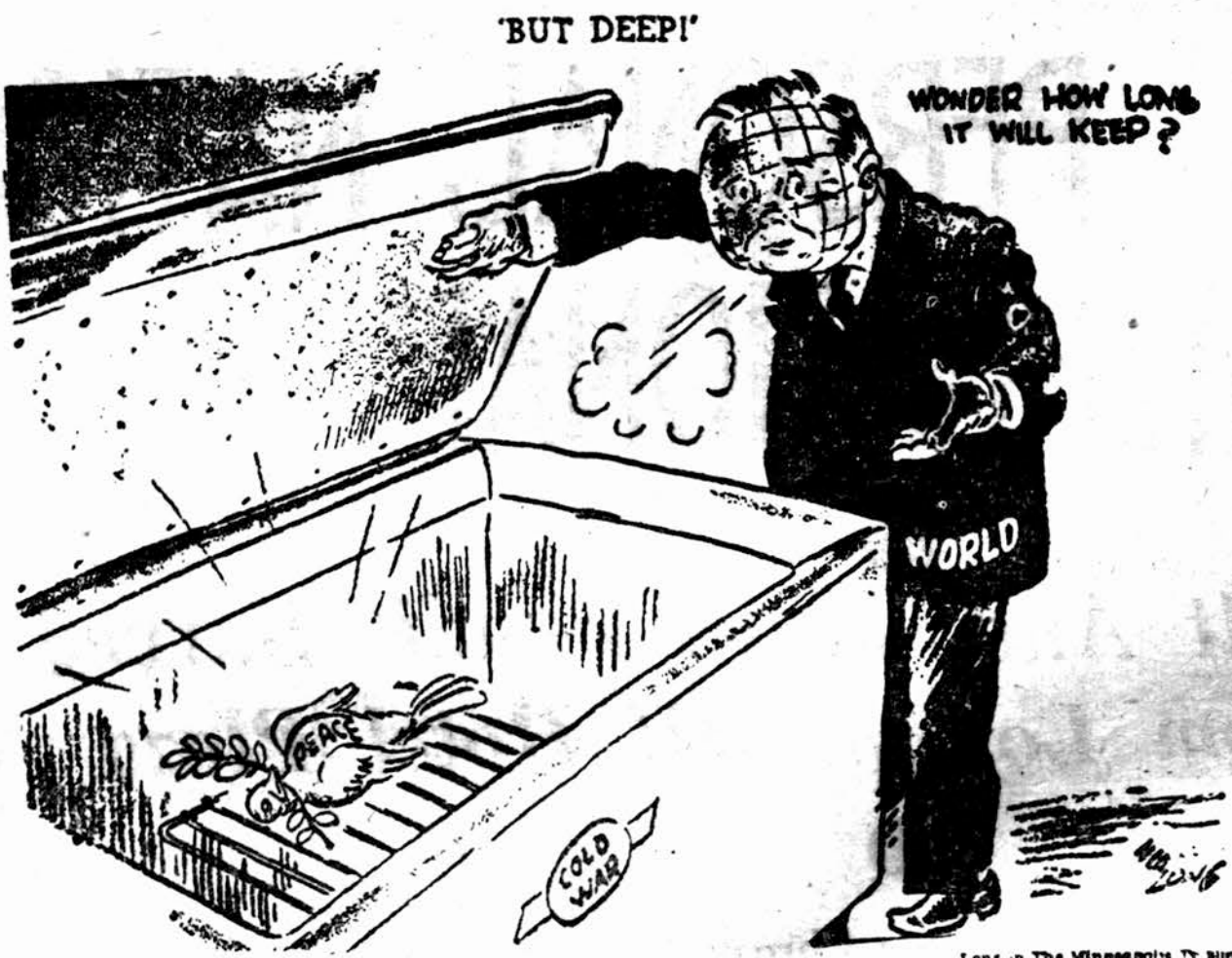
But although the people of these cities like to live their days in the old pattern, the Governments of Ottawa and Washington know that the Canadian oil discoveries are to have the most far-reaching effect on the economics of these two great North American nations.

To the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, it means an easing of petroleum logistics; a major petroleum supply is now at hand, close to the vital Alaska-Arctic defence perimeter.

To the Government of Canada, taxable income from the oil strikes means new roads and schools, factories and towns, a true opening of the vast Canadian West which has been retarded so long by lack of funds.

And to the biggest single employer in Canada, the Canadian National Railways, which operates 24,178 miles of main track, 13 hotels, three steamship lines, an airline and a nation-wide telegraph service, the further industrialization of Canada's West means more freight and passenger traffic.

To Edward, Duke of Windsor, the discovery of oil on his cattle ranch can mean only one thing: an extra bank account in another part of the Commonwealth.



MINISTER FLIRTS WITH WOMAN M.P.

Glamour Parade In Diet

whacks them over the head with the copy of a bill. He is a great noisemaker.

Heckling a speaker and drowning out a debate is an accepted part of Japanese "democracy." Shouts of "Damare" (shut up), "Chobatsu" (punish him), "Atama Ga Warui" (Dumbbell and "White Sock"). A nickname for Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, echo through the chamber.

When the boys get excited enough they rush up to the speaker's chair and a fist fight breaks out. Then the guards step in and separate the gladiators—all to the amusement of the newsreel cameramen recording every minute of it for the nation.

The diet is full of local toughies. A number of legislators are former bodyguards to cabinet ministers. They are just itching to fight.

In the old days everyone carried a weapon in his pocket, political opponents were threatened with sake and beer bottles.

The sale of rice wine in the diet's dining rooms is now forbidden, but it continues unabated. Toward the end of the legislative session when the Government pushes "must" bills through all-night sessions, the drinking is heaviest.

LOVE-MAKING IN DIET!

Americans will remember the sad fate of Finance Minister Sanroku Izumiya. Under the influence of liquor, Izumiya made improper passes at Miss Harue Yamashita, a woman diet member. To her protest that the house was debating the vital budget bill, Izumiya replied: "State Finance is small compared to my love for you." Miss

Yamashita answered with a slap that was heard around the nation. Izumiya resigned his post, and Yamashita was defeated in the next election.

Ever since women were first elected under the new constitution they have been the diet's problem children. After a headline romance Tenkoku Matsutani, six months pregnant and a member of the leftist labor-farmer party, married conservative Naoshi Sonoda over her father's complaint that she was compromising her political future.

Twenty-eight-year-old Kiyoko Miki, once the Diet's glamor girl, fell in love with fellow delegate Kiyoshi Kawanishi, heir to the former Kawanishi aircraft fortune, whose wife refused to divorce him. Diet members accused Kiyoko of "utilizing the chamber for purposes not on the agenda." Diet woman Tsuruyo Tsutsumi, a widow brought her smiling four-year-old daughter along to committee meetings "to force the legislature to open a nursery."

GLAMOUR GIRLS

In the upper and lower house more than 20 parties are represented. When two party members differ, one of them forms a new party. After the January 1949 elections, the Democrats were the second biggest party. A suggestion that the Democrats send ministers to the Yoshida cabinet was turned down. 37 to 33. Thereupon the 33, a minority, slid away and formed a new party. In December the Socialist split three ways—right, left and up as a full-fledged party.

A Dietman's salary is so ridicu-

BY RAY FALK

ously low that unless he stems from wealth, he is forced to live off lobbyists. He receives 28,000 yen (dol. 78) a month. From this, 4,000 yen is deducted for taxes and another 4,000 for party expenses. On the rest he is supposed to support himself and his family. He shares an office with a colleague and is provided with a secretary. He pays for all his outgoing mail. He has no privileges other than that he can ride free, first class, on the railroads.

A SIDE-SHOW

The bureaucrats and the militarists for years ran the nation while the Diet functioned as a sideshow. In view of the fact that General Headquarters insists on certain legislation, the diet can hardly exercise its full power even today. Perhaps no Government official holds the diet in greater disdain than Prime Minister Yoshida. Frequently he refuses to attend committee meetings and, when he does, often refuses to answer questions he considers childish. Indicative of Yoshida's autocratic attitude toward the diet was a recent slip of the tongue by the chief cabinet secretary. The latter asked the upper house members not to make the Prime Minister angry.

DIPLOMACY

During his recent visit to Canada says "NEW TIMES" Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan's Minister of Foreign Affairs held a press conference in Ottawa. He said that, in his opinion, Communism offered no threat to Pakistan. The Minister probably saw from the faces of the Canadian journalists that he had committed a blunder so he hastened to correct himself: "From the political standpoint, I should perhaps have said that Communism is threatening Pakistan, because if you say that Communism is not threatening your country, the United States will lose all interest in you!"

THE best show in Tokyo is the national diet. It has some of the liveliest action ever seen on a stage. It is unrehearsed and spontaneous. It is boisterous and amorous.

The Japanese Congress is newsmen's delight because it involves power, politics, money and scandals.

The diet's frolicking repertoire has been rolling along for over half a century. Its cast changes with every election. But Japan seems to have an endless reservoir of uninhibited hams.

The Japanese used to call it the Hibiyu Theatre after the district in which it is located, "admission to the theatre is free," the gag went, "but it is expensive to become an actor."

Typical of the great performers of the past was Prime Minister, Admiral Gonbei Yamamoto. Late one night early in the 'twenties, Yamamoto announced his cabinet's resignation. The next morning, when asked to elaborate on the political situation, the admiral groaned, "I was under the influence of liquor last night. What I said doesn't count. The cabinet is not resigning."

SNAKE AS POLITICAL WEAPON

Another character of two decades ago was Sobei Hara who held his diet seat for 20 years and bounced in and out of ministerial posts. Hara always carried a snake in his pocket. And when the minister disagreed with an opponent he pulled out the snake and threw it at his political adversary.

The postwar legislature has its share of comedians. In the upper house there is the one-man party of Tomozo Ogawa. He is the president and sole member of the pro-American big love party. He was elected on a single-plank platform: The immediate erection of a statue to General MacArthur. Gonroku Takahashi of the conservative Liberal Democrat Party doesn't own a suit. He appears at all sessions in a kimono and wooden clogs. He is the diet's bad boy. He sneaks up behind members and

QUEER DEVELOPMENTS IN LIFE HISTORY OF SPECIES

BY U. C. CHOPRA



The butterfly that pretends to be a leaf!

face in comparison of less extent, than in the case of a butterfly.

A butterfly at rest, almost invariably, holds its wings erect over its body, closed together like the pages of a book, with the front wings, however, lowered within the back ones, so that only the under surface of the back pair is exposed to view. In this position, in its accustomed haunts, the insect is practically invisible to its foes, since the displayed part of the wings is so coloured and marked as to match its surroundings, and to appear like something quite different from itself, as a stray leaf, and so escapes notice.

A moth, on the other hand, lays its

skin. While the substance of the caterpillar enlarges, there is no growth in the skin.

Thus, from being an increasingly tight fit over head, body and legs, the skin becomes eventually an intolerable restriction, from which the only possible relief is by way of rupture.

Here, however, is no catastrophe. A new and larger skin has been in process of preparation all the time, beneath the old one. The ruptured skin, now shrivelled and dead, is cast aside. Suddenly enlarged, as it seems, to about double its size, the liberated creature, clothed anew, proceeds to make up for lost time, feeding with amazing energy and persistence, till a



Familiar Swallow-tail butterfly. This variety is brightly coloured on both sides.

Butterflies Don Four Garbs

It is spring time and butterfly-catching, collecting and preserving would be the hobby of many. It is needless to dwell upon the merits of this pursuit. Besides being interesting and artistic, it affords ample opportunity of studying nature more closely in and out of season.

In popular view the butterfly-catcher is a temporarily insane person, usually hot, flushed and panting, who armed with a net, careers wildly after butterflies. As a matter of fact, merely catching and collecting of the insect should not be the only aim of the hobbyist. In order to make his collection useful and educative he should know something of the ways and habits of different species, phases of life through which they have to pass, and the right place to search for them. He should be able to distinguish between a butterfly and a moth.

Butterflies and moths form an important group in the order of the insects. In them the distinctive characteristics of the insect are for the most part clearly recognisable.

Their most distinctive difference from other insects lies in the surface covering of scales spread over their wings. This is the "dust" which comes away at a touch; and to it is due the varied and often splendid coloration of the wings.

Because of these scales the butterflies and moths are classed apart as 'Lepidoptera' or scaly-winged insects. There are, however, a few exceptions here, occasioned through protective mimicry. There are certain moths whose wings are without scales—the Clearwings—imitative of the bees and wasps.

The Difference

Butterflies and moths are, as a rule, readily distinguishable. Butterflies are on the wing in the daytime only, but the vast majority of the moths fly only at dusk and after dark.

The body of a moth is usually fuller substance, and the wing sur-

wings roof-like over its body when at rest. The hind wings are then covered by the front ones, and the upper surface of these only is visible. The surface so exposed to view is mottled and marked in such way as to ensure concealment in the customary position of repose, on tree-trunk, paling, or elsewhere. It matches either the general surface coloration, or such characteristic growths as patches of lichen, bird-droppings, and like, amongst which it also escapes notice.

The final distinction between butterfly and moth lies in the feelers, or horns, the antennae. Those of the butterfly are thickened at the ends, or knobbed like drumsticks, and stand erect even when the insect is at rest. Those of the moths may be feathered along their sides and usually taper to a point at the end. When at rest, they are tucked away on, or beneath, the wings.

Life History

The life history of insects, with some variation here and there, comprises four stages: Ovary, Larva, Pupa, and Imago.

Confining ourselves here to the butterflies and moths only, we may indicate these as egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, and perfect insect.

This succession of changes, in the course of each individual life, is complete and invariable.

The egg is deposited on the exact kind of food material suitable for the caterpillar which is to emerge from it. The egg so deposited needs no further attention. In the course of a few days, as a rule, the tiny caterpillar eats its way out, and from then onwards, with little cessation, it eats and grows.

There is, however, here some considerable variation of procedure, necessitated by the constant peril that besets it from hosts of alert and eager foes, compelling it to conceal itself, in one way or another, throughout the hours of daylight. It must also pause at intervals to change its

like process must be repeated, and on several occasions, before full growth is finally achieved.

"In The Making"

A caterpillar has a head attached to a long, somewhat wormlike body. There is no suggestion of any wing attachment. All the characteristics of an insect are absent. Yet it is an insect "in the making", and will justify itself as such by and by.

When the caterpillar is at last fully fed, it withdraws into some position or place of privacy, sheds its latest skin, and becomes a chrysalis, a more or less oval body with horny coating, having no external organs or limbs, and with no power of motion, or only enough to enable it, when disturbed, to wriggle its "tail" end.

In this condition, of course, all the characteristics of an insect are wanting, it is a mere mummy, with or without its specialised shrouding. Yet it is very much alive, in so much that, in the course of this mummy stage, incapable of taking nutriment of any kind or of movement, it undergoes by far the most important changes in the whole course of its diversified existence or experience.

After such interval as is customary with its kind, the perfect insect emerges, a butterfly, or a moth, as the case may be, displaying at last all the distinctive characteristics of the insect, equipped for flight, strikingly in contrast with itself in all its earlier stages, a creature of the air, flitting by day or by night from flower to flower, itself perhaps more resplendent than any flower it visits, sipping the stored nectar of the flowers, incidentally rendering large and essential service in the "setting" of the various fruits.

New Sphere Of Being

Familiar as all this is in every day occurrence, this growth and change from the worm, by way of the shrouded mummy stage, to the perfect insect is an unending wonder. All the

earlier form, disposition, and habit of life, are left behind.

Rising as from the dead into a new sphere of being, with new experiences, new powers and aptitudes of a larger, glorified existence, it is not surprising that all this has seemed emblematic of other and mightier transformations.

Every kind of butterfly and moth has its own times and seasons, and these vary considerably from those of others.

Some few take three or four years to complete the several stages of their development. Others pass through all their transformations, from the egg to the perfect insect, in a single year; but this year does not necessarily conform with that of the calendar.

The perfect insect may be due at any season, in spring, summer, or in autumn, and, with some of the moths, even in winter.

Time Cycle

Further, a considerable number complete their cycle of growth twice in the year, and a few manage to do this three times in the same period, particularly if the weather conditions are favourable.

The ruling factor in each instance, resulting in this remarkable variation in procedure is the presence, or absence, of a food supply for the caterpillar. Since this food supply is wholly provided by vegetation of various kinds, and all vegetation is dependent upon the season's changes in one way or another, the progressive development of these insects is necessarily, and to an equal extent, dependent upon the same.

Thus with some the eggs are laid in the autumn, and so remain as eggs till the spring comes, when the young caterpillars "hatch out," as in the case of the common Vapourer Moth. With others the eggs are also laid in the autumn, but the young caterpillars appear in a few days, to feed and grow till the harder time sets in, when they retire into safe hiding to sleep the

(Continued on Page 28)

CHARLES Mulvey, a Canadian ex-barrister who has travelled widely in North West Canada recently gave a BBC talk on his experiences on the Pribilofs, a group of islands in the far North Pacific. These islands are the only mating grounds of the great fur-bearing seal herd. They are almost fogbound in summer and one morning as Mulvey groped along the bare, boulder strewn shore he heard a deep-throated roar and through the fog saw a giant seal, six feet long and weighing about seven hundred pounds, lumbering by. From a safe distance he watched the great creature swing his head to and fro growling and snarling vindictively and threatening any nearby seals.

In the second week of May hundreds of bull seals come to the islands and each adopts a territory which becomes his harem during the mating season. The best positions, nearest to the water are the property of the fiercest fighters and when the fog lifted, Mulvey watched many of these awesome territorial battles. A seal would take up a position, another would fancy it and charge with a roaring challenge, to be met by the first seal with teeth bared and powerful neck thrust out.

Mulvey described these fights as the most vicious he had ever

seen and at times he turned away in horror praying that something might intervene to stop them. But the end comes only with complete victory for the stronger seal.

During the battle period, the females have been coming from the South Pacific, where they bask happily during the winter. In May they feel an irresistible urge to go back to mate on the islands where they were born. The sea is dotted for miles with their heads as these lovely little seals, only two and a half to three feet long and weighing about eighty pounds, come gently to what Mulvey described as "two months of the most hellish form of domesticity that the female of any species has ever experienced."

As the females swim in, the bulls are ranged along the shore to meet

them, cooing to attract them. A female approaches the bull of her choice and is picked up as though she were a kitten and carried to the harem. She is left there while her husband goes to collect other wives, for although the young bull seal takes only one or two, the mature bull may take a hundred.

Bull seals attain maturity at seven but mate from the age of four when they develop a mane of light yellowish hair. For the two and a half months of the mating season they never eat and seldom sleep. They spend their entire time in their harems and when they leave the islands are emaciated wrecks, compared with the lusty giants they were in mid-May. Young bachelor seals live away from the harems and cautiously make their way to the sea through special lanes between them, for

trespassers are torn to pieces. Mulvey spent a great deal of time in these neutral lanes studying the seal and watching the mothers caring for their babies, for within a very short time of landing the males give birth to the young conceived in the previous year. He watched the young bachelors playing together in the sea with an amiability that leaves them when they become mature and grow into "thugs, wife-beaters and all round domestic tyrants."

These seals' pelts are unlike any others and are thick, soft and lustrous with great commercial value. In the middle of the last century, when the herd numbered between three and five million, the seals were slaughtered with hideous ferocity and in fifty years their numbers were reduced to about two hundred and fifty thousand. Now the islands are controlled by the United States, coastguard cutters escort the herd on migration and when it is in residence patrol the surrounding waters. No one is allowed to land on the islands without permission from Washington and no ships are permitted to call. Only a certain number of seals are killed each year and these are all three year old bachelors, for old bulls' skins are scarred by fighting and females are kept for breeding.

In The Harem Of Seals

'SWAYAMVARA' AND POLYANDRY AMONG FUR-BEARING HERDS

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA'S LIBERATION

Objective History Will Be Memorial Of The Past And Pointer For The Future

BY N. N. CHANDUR

HISTORICAL records have a significance of their own. They are a guide to our action in the present with a hope for the future. The past has much to teach us in the sense that an understanding of what was right or wrong will be a lesson for the future. One without a past cannot also have bright future, for the present is born out of the past and the future out of the present.

Social development takes place on the basis of the achievements of the past. Only, the social forces that will be working may try to change the course of events and carve out a new path according to the new environments and as the needs arise. Herein comes the role of history. And it is for this very reason that history has a significant role to play in the progress of any nation. And it is from this point of view the study of history is a necessary adjunct in understanding the growth and development of social and political institutions.

Govt. Initiative

It is, therefore, gratifying to note that a proposal is afoot for bringing out an authoritative history of the movement for national liberation in India. The history of the movement for national liberation from foreign yoke is a part of the history of the growth and development of social and political institutions in the country during the period. Now that the rulers of the country are those very people that fought those battles for independence from foreign domination and they have filled the gap left by the foreign masters in the governance of the country, it is but natural that the Government takes the initiative in the matter.

History of the nationalist movement in the country is not only of great interest but of much significance. One may feel proud to see the records of his own achievements. But that is not the only interest that goes towards the desire for writing the history of the movement. There have been many pitfalls and there have been many easy marches that have a lesson for the future. As such, writing of history of the movement being a sociological study, it needs to be encouraged.

But writing of history is a job. It is a question of looking at the past and taking a wide vista of the series of events that have passed by, with no bias or prejudice to interfere in the work. It is a history of the achievements that we have had to our credit and the role we have ourselves played in the recent past. It is no doubt the work of trained minds. Writing of history is not just making a recital of the events but giving a meaning also to the course of events, so that it may be a guide to the future. That way lies the historian's role and not an easy one at that.

Britain's Role

History of India's struggle for independence is equally the history of the role that Great Britain has played in the country, vis-a-vis ourselves, in the economic, political, and social spheres. It is just here while evaluating the role of the Britishers in India, in the action and interaction of forces in the relation between the two countries, that prejudices and bias will tend to creep in and distort the view. It is natural and quite human that such emotions do enter our calculations or tabulations but that will hinder rather than help a correct evaluation of forces acting at a particular period in our history. A historian will have to become more of a scientist and philosopher in going through the vast data that may be available before attempting to make a picture on the canvas of the vast process in the social history of man in this part of the universe. It is, as it were, recording and explaining the movements of man in his social, political and economic spheres on a broad canvass which is human history.

While doing so, the historian ought not to play the role of an artist, who endows the picture that he draws with his own personality, with his own emotions and feelings. The role of a scientist is altogether different. He studies things and events as apart from himself and tries to classify them according to their particular characteristics.

Such a writing of Indian history of the past two centuries delineating a sociological study of this vast sub-continent of that period will be more fruitful in the sense that it will help understanding with a view to developing the future along healthy lines. It is no use carrying nationalist bias or passions in writing India's history in its struggle for independence and freedom.

No Place For Sentiment

Nationalist sentiment is at such a high tide today, to the exclusion of even truth, that quite as recently as last year a Minister of the Government of India had to pay with his position for having voiced an opinion that the achievement of India's independence was more due to the weakness of British Imperialism than to the strength of the nationalist movement. Although Mr. R. K. Shanmugham Chetty later on gave an interpretation of what he meant to say, an early excuse was sought to send him out of the cabinet. Such a bigotted attitude will not help the writing of a correct and real history of the people of India. This is not to blame the nationalist of India. That is the case throughout the world.

History has been changed to suit the needs of the ruling classes throughout the world. Hitler wanted everything to be changed to suit his

race theory. Text-books on American History have been so often changed to suit their diplomatic needs. So India is no exception to the rule. But that does not mean that an attempt must not be made to write a real history of the people of India without any bias and prejudice coming in the way of such an honest work.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, one of the orthodox nationalists, had the courage to admit that other forces apart from the strength of the Indian nationalist forces hastened the advent of India's independence. In his message to the "Times of India" Republic number of this year he says:

"We owe this consummation to many men and many forces. Chiefly we owe it to the Britisher who consolidated the country by military power, but led the way to a well ordered administration, the rule of law and close contact with the West, modernising our outlook. We owe it still more to the mighty forces released by the two world wars and particularly World War II; but for it Britain would have continued to rule India for several decades to come. And we owe it still more to the political wisdom of the Britisher, who, in peacefully quitting India, saw the sovereign remedy for the ills which had affected the post-war world." etc.

Unified India

History of India during the last two centuries is also the history of the rise and decadence of British Imperialism. A unified India was solely the work of the British rule in India. At no time in the history of the country do we find it a unified whole. Britain consolidated India under one rule for the first time. That is one of the contributions that Great Britain made to India. The need for creating a social basis for British Imperialism in this country brought into being a factor that was to compete with it. The contact that Britishers gave India with the West modernised our outlook. It also created love for freedom and liberty that prevailed in the West. India was moved by the ideas then prevailing in France, America and other countries. That was the greatest contribution that Britishers made in the course of their rule in India.

The rise of Japan in the east and its victory over the mighty Russian Empire stimulated in the minds of the educated Indian Youth the spirit of nationalism and the need for reviving the ancient glory of Bharatavarsha. The end of the first World War and the coming in of Russian Revolution brought to the famished people of our country a new hope of life. The forces of nationalism were strengthened with the advent of these new forces into the arena of Indian politics. The first World War had nearly sapped the strength of British Imperialism. On the one hand, British Imperialism had created its own competitor in the country in the shape of the Indian bourgeoisie, which had amassed a huge wealth as a result of the war and had been feeling its subordinate position and on the other, as a result of the war, a new force had risen in the political arena: the common people began to feel the pinch of the aftermath of the war and were agitated. It was easy for the Indian educated upper classes to take the lead in the struggle for independence from British Imperialism in the prevailing circumstances. The second World War hastened the process and weakened Imperialism and finally led the British rulers to voluntarily abdicate in their own interests. Fortunately the Britishers did not abdicate creating a vacuum in the country. They had their steel frame for administration and they handed it over intact to their successors, the Indian leaders.

Advent Of Mahatma

These are the factors that have to be kept in mind while writing the history of the struggle for independence and each one of them has a lesson to teach and each one of them had a peculiar role to play in the struggle. It fell to the lot of Mahatma Gandhi to harness and lead these varied and variegated forces in the course of the struggle and he moulded the direction of the movement in the light of his own ideas and ideals. The aftermath of independence is to be understood in the light of all these things.

The era of the struggle for independence is over and an era of the struggle for freedom is now in the forefront. But the lesson gained in the course of the struggle for independence cannot but be a guide for our future action. Indian history has to be written from a scientific perspective and not from nationalist bias and prejudice. Let us hope that an attempt will be made in that direction. India needs not only modern history to be written but her whole history to be re-written in a scientific spirit. Let us hope that our independence will pave the way for it.

'CONFERENCE'



Herblock in Washington Post

HUNG BY NECK AND ALIVE!

(Continued from Page 7)

come to India from abroad boasted of wonderful neck measurements.

Another Venture

Another risky performance was that of stopping of beating of heart and pulse at one and the same time for a couple of minutes. This feat he has performed altogether 15 times.

In the last 13 years he has trained, in his class at Bandra, a number of youths some of whom give promise of a brilliant career.

It is indeed high time physical culture was made a national concern by the popular Government. Money spent on it will repay itself a thousand fold by raising a strong, sturdy virile nation, able to stand comparison with any other nation in the West. There is talent in India, only Government support and encouragement must be forthcoming spontaneously and not half-heartedly. We are hearing of many nation-building plans in terms of crores of rupees. One more plan in terms of a few crores is the need of the hour. Shall we hope to see the day coming soon? We shall wait and watch, Jai Hind!

In London Competition

While stressing the importance of na-

tionwide physiculture development. I have overlooked some salient points of Prof. Daruwala's achievements. One of them only deserves particularly to be mentioned. In the open competition held in 1941 by the Health and Strength League, London, where contestants from all over the world took part, Prof. Daruwala won the second prize (Class B) for his beautiful back pose. The 'Health and Strength' magazine in its issue of 25th January 1941 announcing this award, made a detailed description of Prof. Daruwala's physique.

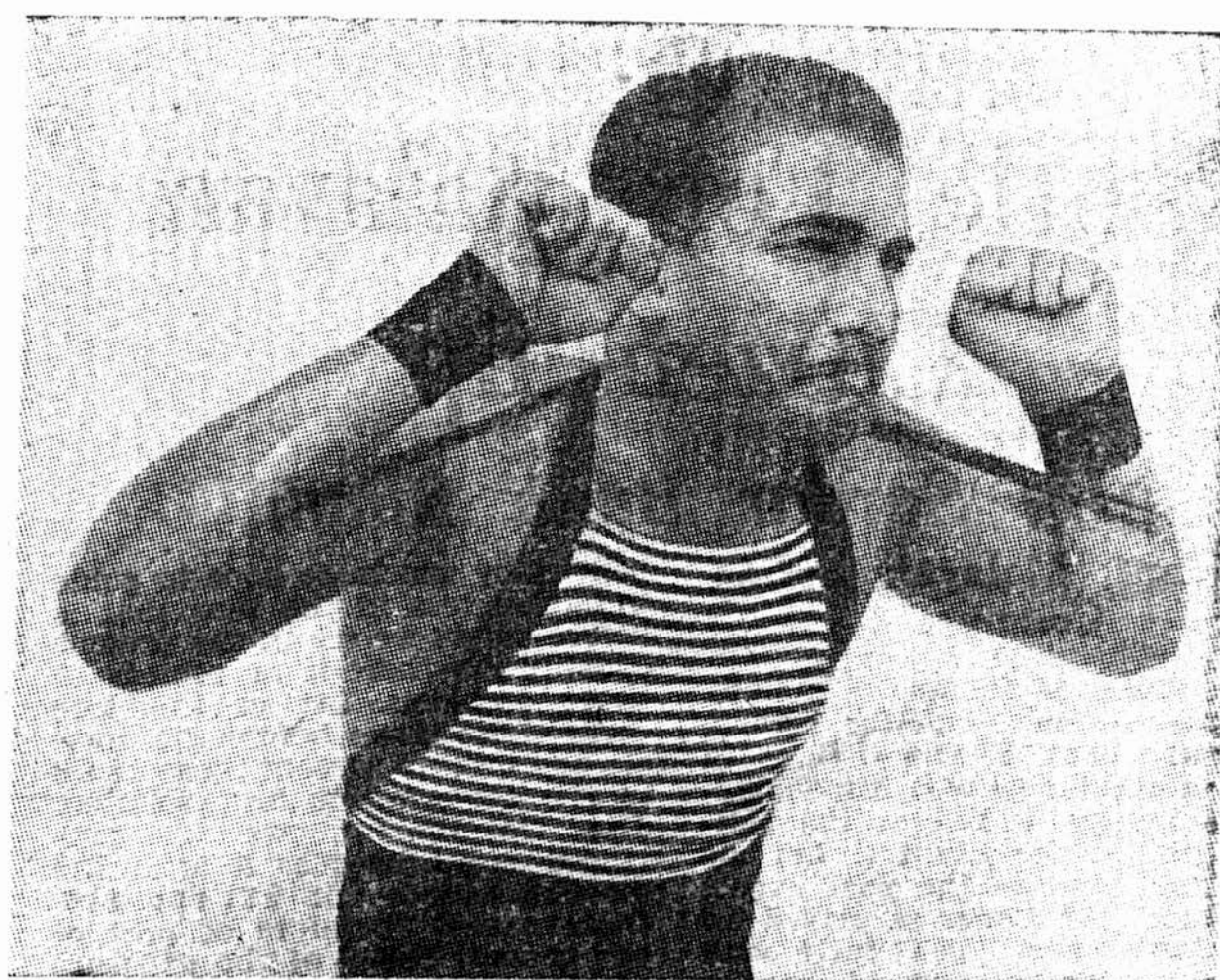
In his side-line of massage he has won tributes from well-known persons. A few months back he had the satisfaction of successfully treating Sjt. Jai Prakash Narayan, the well-known Socialist leader. Mr. Narayan, met with a serious motor accident near Agra and his right arm was badly fractured. By patient and persevering treatment with exercises and massage for the whole body, given him for two months he was cured. He has cured many cases of paralysis, rheumatism and lumbago by his expert massaging and exercises. For the benefit of beginners as well for the advanced pupils he has prepared a special chart called "Daruwala's Authentic Free-hand Exercise Chart." Those who are interested in it may write to him at his Bandra Health Home at 106 Chim-bai Road, Bandra.

MASTER AND HIS PUPILS



Hefty group of Prof. Daruwala's (centre on chair) Trainees with some of the physical culture apparatus in which they are experts.

STRONG MAN'S JOB



Prof. Daruwala bending a thick iron bar.

HUNG BY NECK AND ALIVE!

Brilliant Exploits Of Parsi Physiculturist

BY A. K.

PHYSICAL culture, the mainstay of a virile nation, has not yet received its due recognition at the hands of the authorities or institutions in India. In fact looking to the vastness of the country a veritable continent,—it has not shown the progress which is justly expected from a land that has produced a Gama, the world champion wrestler.

It is indeed regrettable Bharat-varsha, the land of renowned Pehelvans whose exploits have thrilled audiences in England and other Western countries, has not yet produced a Sandow or a Bernarr Macfadden. One of the main reasons for this apparent backwardness was the apathy of foreign rulers, who did very little to promote this vital branch of human activities. What little has been achieved in this line has been mainly due to individual efforts backed up, at most, in some cases, by the support or activities of institutions, or by the help of donations from charitably disposed persons.

Still Backward

In big cities in India there are several physical culture classes which could in no way be compared to those found in Western countries. In Bombay, the much vaunted "Urbs Prima in Indis", there are also a number of classes which, with the limited resources at their command, can be said to be doing tolerably good work, but the net result of all this is not far-reaching, as one might hope to see in this era of aviation and atomic energy. It is hoped with the national Government at the helm now, Physical Culture will receive the necessary support it sorely needs. In some Provinces (States, to be accurate), Government officials, while attending demonstrations, have been promising their support and assurance of Government help. This is all desirable.

It is hoped resurgent India will make ample amends, for past failures, with the provision of ample funds for the promotion and development of physical culture on a country-wide basis. 'En passant', we may just make a word of praise to the interest taken by some Indian States in British regime, like Baroda.

In the absence of official support on an India wide basis we may not hope to achieve good results as we find in advanced countries of the West, like England, America and etc.

At present there are a number of Indian physiculturists who have done good work, according to their physical and financial abilities, but due to lack of generous support have either faded away after brief brilliant careers or are still dragging on and just trying to keep up the show. Had they received due support betimes, many of them would have done wonders that would have redounded to the credit of India, just like the achievements of Gama who has remained the undisputed champion wrestler of the world for decades past. What remarkable progress is being made by physiculturists in West is revealed in the health and strength magazines of the Western countries.

Sandow's Visit

In the beginning of this century Eugene Sandow came to India and thrilled Indian audiences by displays of wonderful physical prowess and body-building. His scientific treatment cured many shethias of their malignant maladies. His visit did stimulate

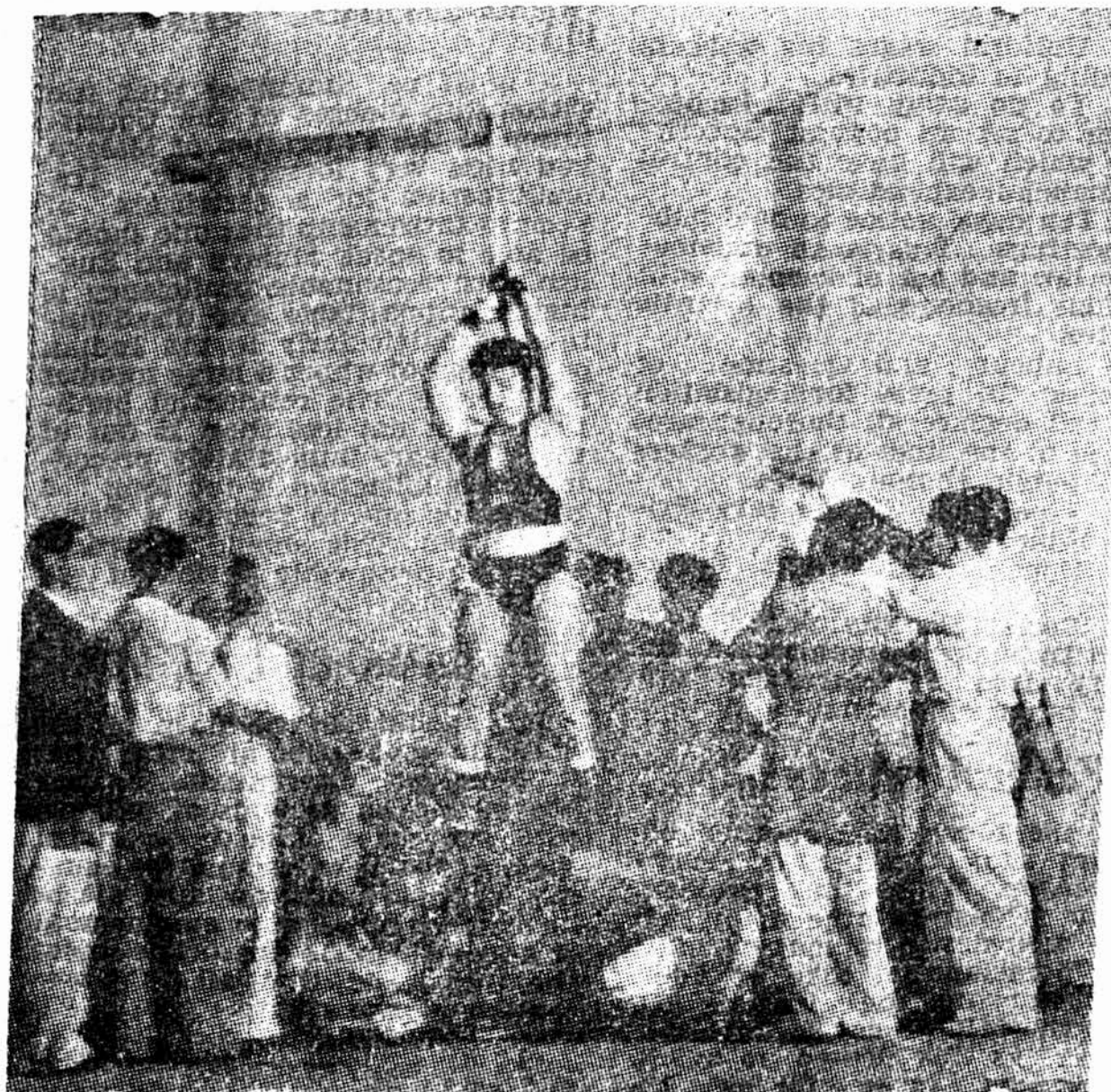
public interest in India; but due to reasons stated above, nothing noteworthy has been achieved. Naturally there are not many health and strength magazines in India. I have noticed that whenever encouragement is given to deserving Indians in sports and athletic activities, they shine out and do work better than expected of them. At present there are some physiculturists who as trainers and instructors do not earn enough and have, therefore, to seek subsidiary incomes by acting as masseurs. While this is not undesirable, as it tends to give health to the ailing world which otherwise would have had to take recourse to doses of medicine for a long time, it is from a long-range point of view not desirable, as it unmistakably shortens the period of training of pupils, which must and ought to be a full-time job.

Since Childhood

One of the Indian physiculturists has, however, so far done very well in his profession, as his record, will show and who could do still better, looking to his sturdy physique and body beautiful, if proper encouragement were

given him. He is Prof. Tehmurasp Prirozshah Daruwala, aged 33, and hails from Surat, the old city once noted for its 'Pehelvans' and varied indigenous sports. Physical culture was to him a great passion almost from his school days, and he took to it in right earnest, like duck taking to water. In fact some of his schoolmates and chums of his locality were delighted with what progress he was showing and some were speaking of him as "the coming BIG MAN"! As he left the school and freed himself from the incubus of heavy school work,—of wrestling with nauseating geometrical problems—he devoted himself wholeheartedly to body-building. There was no tutor for him to show the way. Mr. Daruwala tutored himself so to say, like some born artists who while given oil and canvas will put on it their ideas which amaze the layman. By patience and perseverance he developed his body. To seek fresh fields and pastures new, Prof. Daruwala left Surat, and went to Indore and its suburb Mhow and there laid the foundation of a busy career. In June, 1936 while still in his teens, he started physical culture classes in these two cities

ACE PERFORMANCE



Prof. Daruwala's recent ace performance at the C. J. Hall.

and began to train youths in the profession. He had also the distinction of being appointed instructor to King Edward Hospital at Indore, where he delighted in training medical practitioners and medical students, and his work was highly spoken of. While working as instructor he availed himself of the opportunity of going through medical works and pored over them and instructed himself, so to say, with human anatomy and its peculiar mechanism. This work he continued for over three years.

In Calcutta

Fired with ambition he desired to extend his activities, preferably in big cities, so he cast his lot with Calcutta which he made his home and started there work in right earnest. In October, 1939, a class was opened which he conducted till August, 1944, winning fresh laurels after training a number of youths of all communities and also held public demonstrations of culture displays; and thus did yeoman service in popularising this profession. While in Calcutta he had not forgotten Bombay, the hub of many all-India sports activities, and an ideal place for popularising the profession among its cosmopolitan communities. So while still staying in Calcutta he used to run down to Bombay every year and held demonstrations publicly which evoked considerable interest among the general public.

Records Broken

In Calcutta he proved himself the only Parsi finalist in All-India Physical Excellence Competition, also on 11-1-1941 he set up an all-India record for weight-lifting by teeth in a demonstration held at the Portuguese Church Street, with an official list of 295 lbs.

Then coming down to Bombay he set up another record—this time in weight-supporting and balancing—with a load of 1,200 lbs., at the C. J. Hall, and thus to the amazement of all broke the Bombay record of 1,102 lbs.

Then again in 1944 in a display held on 22-3-44 at the C. J. Hall, he performed "two hands Continental jerk" with a weight of 248 lbs. the highest weight ever lifted by a Parsi.

Crowning Act

But to crown all these performances he performed another stunt in 1950, which shows that he is going from strength to strength. In the presence of two medical attendants he performed the feat of "Military hang", that is he "hanged" himself on the C. J. Hall stage by being hoisted in mid-air with the aid of a pulley and remained suspended, like a villain or murderer sentenced to capital punishment, for full three minutes!

The audience breathed a sigh of relief when he was lowered once again after three minutes none the worse for the ordeal. This feat, though performed for the first time in Bombay was done by him four times before.

Some critics perhaps may well question the wisdom of undergoing a grave risk by such hazardous adventure. But the professor knows his job well, and he has to prove his all-round prowess, also strength of the neck, and 'pehlevans' and physiculturists are known for their powerful necks, at times even beating the neck of the bull! Many wrestlers, (including Zbyszko who was beaten by Gama easily) who have

(Continued on Page 6)

PLAN TO SQUEEZE OUT INDIANS

Battle For Malayan Citizenship

By Sardar Budh Singh,

President, Malayan Indian Congress

THE Malayan Indian Congress, as you know, is in the main a political body of the Indians in Malaya and for its part it has played an important roll in the political life of the country. Let me take you back to the past events in which the Congress played an important part conjointly with other progressive political bodies then existing in the land. The Malayan Indian Congress felt deeply about the old way of running administration in this country.

The Malayan Indian Congress therefore along with others welcomed the British proposal to scrap the Constitution known as the Malayan Union Constitution and instead to draw up a Constitution more in accordance with the will of the people of Malaya. The Malayan Indian Congress made it clear if that proposal was in any measure to find the harmonious response from the people, then the new Constitution that was to be drafted should be based on three fundamental premises:

- (1) A full-fledged Citizenship with equal Rights and Duties.
- (2) A fully elected Legislature responsible to the electorate.
- (3) Singapore to be included within the creation of a single political entity that would embrace the States and Settlements on the mainland.

Unsatisfactory Proposals

But to our great disappointment the fundamental premises of the Government Constitutional Proposals were in diametrical opposition to those proposed by the progressive political parties in Malaya. The Constitutional Proposals drafted by the twelve-man Committee composed of the Government officials and unofficals representing Malay aristocracy desired to impose:

- (1) A provisional setup of the Citizenship with no international status and unidentified with nationality.
- (2) A fully nominated Legislature.
- (3) Singapore separated politically from the mainland.

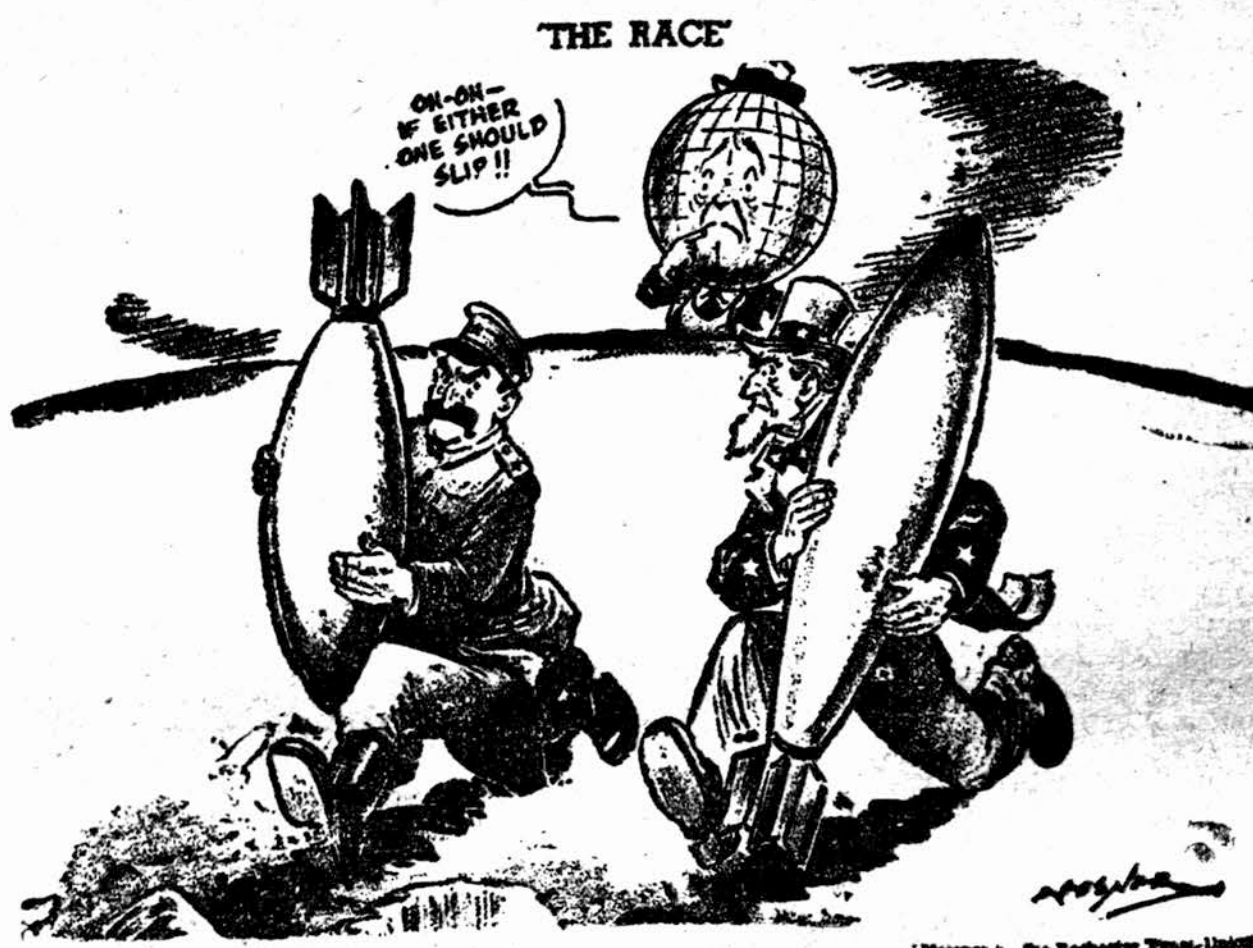
There was a general outcry in the country, first against the very manner in which the proposals had been drafted and second against the very substance of the proposals themselves. This is particularly of note that all communities in the land were one in condemnation of the Government proposals and in their desire to boycott the Cheeseman Consultative Committee. The people felt that it would be fruitless for them to enter into a discussion of a proposed constitution which was already based on erroneous principle. They felt that entirely a new constitution should be drawn up after the approved fashion of a constituent assembly whereby all democratic peoples have sought to solve so vital a problem as the constitution of a country.

In spite of the declared intention of the peoples that any attempt to crystallise the proposals and attempts to impose them on the people would mean a boycott of the constitutions, the Government imposed the constitution of Malaya on Feb. 1, 1948 and the Constitution of Singapore on 4 April 1948.

Present Problems

So much then for the events that have led us up to the present. Let us today face facts and shape our future in the light of the experience we have gained in the past. We are today faced with many urgent and pressing problems. It is only wise and politic for us to have the full situation under survey as we sketch the

policies by which we hope to guide the Congress in the year that is before us. As we see in the present constitution there is no remedy to those problems. Let us therefore carry those issues before the masses and then to present those issues to the Government for solution. The Government, we are convinced, constituted as it is at the moment cannot and will not solve those issues. Therefore as part of our general policy of the exposure of the hollowness of the present constitution, we shall place all facts relevant to those issues before the members of the Legislative and Executive bodies in a general challenge to solve



those issues within the present framework of the Constitution. Even at the last Session of the Singapore Legislative Council during the course of discussion the proposal of abolition of petrol rationing in the Colony of Singapore it was proved beyond any shadow of doubt that the present constitutional setups are merely farcical institutions run chiefly with the help of the bureaucratic machinery and not with the will of the people.

Economic Issues

Let us pick up some of those issues and some of those pressing problems. They are generally the economic issues.

- (1) Uniform wages for workers according to industries.
- (2) To do away with Income Tax or to set up popular Government which will have full control on financial expenditure.
- (3) Ten days' notice to hold public meetings. This is an undemocratic law and out of keeping with the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter.
- (4) Labour and Question of Trespass: To press for legislation that will declare all thoroughfares leading to the lines of the workers to be public thoroughfares.
- (5) Free and Compulsory Primary Education.
- (6) Housing and Medical Facilities.
- (7) Social Security Schemes.
- (8) To make organisation and Society free of corruption and many other similar issues.

Federal Citizenship

Let me touch on another important subject, which is Federal Citizenship. While the Malayan Indian Congress urge upon all those who desire to make Malaya their homeland to take up Federal Citizenship, the Indians look up to the MIC to get so important an issue as this cleared up by the Government in so far as the

Anti-Red Rally, Test Of Loyalty

By E. C. G. Barrett,

(REGISTRAR, FEDERATION OF MALAYA)

I think everybody knows that the intention of the Malayan Citizenship Clauses of the Federal Agreement is to lay the foundation of a future self-governing nation by recognizing, as citizens of this country, those who regard the Federation as their real home and the object of their loyalty. When the Federal Agreement was drafted there was some difficulty in defining what classes of people, in our very diverse and only partly assimilated population, were definitely permanently settled here and owed loyalty to the Federation.

This matter was further complicated

Malay States, whose fathers were born or were permanently resident in what is now the Federation.

This covered the people that had a pre-existing national status derived from the Federation. To these were added certain other people who almost certainly regarded the Federation as their real home and the object of their loyalty. These were those who, although not in the categories I have just mentioned, were born in a Malay State of parents also born somewhere in the Federation.

The result of all this was that 3,100,000 out of our five million population have become 'founder members' of the future nation. Of these about 78 per cent were Malays, 12 per cent Chinese, 7 per cent Indians and 2 per cent others.

Other Citizens

It was appreciated that the rather arbitrary categories laid down would not include all those that regarded the Federation as their real home and the object of their loyalty. It was, therefore, made easy for others, who had lived here a sufficiently long time, to come forward and produce evidence in accordance with certain rules, that—

Firstly, they were assimilated to the Federation's way of life;

Secondly, that they intended to stay here permanently; and thirdly, that they intended to be loyal to the country of their adoption.

If they succeeded in satisfying an Assistant Registrar of Federal Citizens that this was the case they would then join the ranks of the 'founder members' and share with them the privileges and duties of citizenship.

Applications

Facilities for applications of this sort were provided in April, 1949. At first there were not many applications as people had not yet realized what it was all about, but as the year went on the number of applications increased greatly every month. By the end of the year nearly 40,000 new citizens had been created and there were many more applications outstanding. Of these new citizens 96 per cent were Chinese, 3 per cent Indians, Ceylonese and Pakistanis and the rest Malaysians and others.

In December alone nearly 17,000 people became new citizens. If this

(Continued on Page 31)

- (2) to form associations and unions
- (3) the right to employment
- (4) the right to a decent living wage
- (5) the right to free education.

Present Unrest

The present state of affairs caused by irresponsible elements in the country is highly deplored. It has hopelessly applied brakes to the wheels of the political wagon that was set on the road to free and independent Malaya. Certainly this period of Emergency has disrupted the work of the Malayan Indian Congress to a great degree. The Malayan Indian Congress once again declares that it has no faith for a moment in violent means and methods to attain its objectives. The Congress believes in politics as practised by Mahatma Gandhi and it is only through the persistent democratic and constitutional fight that real freedom worth having could be achieved for any country India is the best and the most recent example that could be quoted as a proof of that, if any proof is needed. The indiscriminate killing and murdering of people as it is going on today on the Malayan soil is most inhuman and a curse to humanity.

"Founder Members"

After a lot of discussion, it was decided that certain classes of people would be Federal citizens by operation of law and would, so to speak, become 'founder members' of the future nation.

These classes are:—

1. Subjects of the Malay Rulers;
2. British subjects born in the Settlements and permanently resident in the Federation; and
3. British subjects born in the

"Rights and Duties" are attached to it.

It must be admitted that the Citizenship clauses of the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya had been very loosely done. The qualification for a certificate of Federal Citizenship that one should be able to speak Malaya and English with reasonable proficiency is highly unjustifiable and disadvantageous particularly to the Indian population of whom a large number is illiterate. The residential qualification of not less than 15 out of the 20 years immediately preceding his application is too long a period for one to become a Federal Citizen. This should be reduced to a reasonable period of say 5 years.

Fundamental Rights

It should be the duty of the State to make the air clear that it shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, sex, place of birth or any of them and that there shall be equality of opportunity for all Citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State and that all Citizens shall have the right:—

- (1) to freedom of speech, press and assembly

With the map of India considerably changed by the emergence of new States or States Unions and abolition of most of the old states, the cricket map of India is also in for a good deal of alteration. It is very likely that States like Patiala, Baroda, Holkar and Nawanagar who have contributed immensely to the promotion of the game in the past would have no separate existence in the future. They will share their glory with the States or Unions with which they have been merged.

That is a great pity in a way. Individually they encouraged, fostered and supported the game in a measure which few of the erstwhile provinces could boast of. It was mainly due to the intense interest evinced by the ruling princes of those states that Indian cricket and cricketers made so much headway in the past. But for their generous patronage it would have been almost impossible for India to attain the imposing height she has done in the cricket world. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to them for it.

THE REASON

Times have changed now. The ruling princes today are not what they were before. Now they cannot spend the revenues of their states just as they like. And their own purses are greatly limited at present. Still I must say that their allowances or annual Civil List are big enough for them to run their cricket teams and continue their other sporting activities as before. I do not think the financial problem should cause them any headache so far as their sporting interests and activities are concerned.

So, if the princes wish to continue their separate entities, I do not see why the Board of Control for Cricket in India should bother to disaffiliate their associations or close them down. It would be a different matter altogether, if the princes themselves do not want to proclaim their individual existence as promoters or supporters of separate associations, or if the Board of Control wishes to recognise geographical units only. Then only States and States Unions, which have been constituted now, should alone form part and parcel of the controlling body.

LEAVE IT TO PRINCES

It does not seem, however, that the Board of Control intend to abolish Associations like Maharashtra and Gujarat, although such states are not in being today. If they are allowed to carry on—even though they are parts of the Bombay State—I do not see any reason why Baroda and the other State associations should not be permitted to continue as before.

It all depends upon the Gaekwad, Holkar and the other princes. I do not know whether they are willing to sponsor their teams in the future. If they are not prepared to shoulder the burden—and also share its glory—nobody can force them to do so. I expect this point to be cleared ere long.

I think the wisest course at the present moment would be for the Board of Control to leave it to the Associations concerned to decide whether they wish to continue as before or would prefer to merge with some other state. In their own interest they would choose the best course.

TREMENDOUS LOSS

Needless to mention that the passing away of some of the old State Associations would mean a tremendous loss to cricket—and sport in general for the matter of that. They not only produced and maintained some of the finest cricketers—and sportsmen—in the country, but helped many by providing expert coaching at the hands of foreign coaches like Frank Tarrant, Wilfred Rhodes and others.

Who can forget the magnanimity of the late Maharaja of Patiala through whose munificence the first all-India team, visited Britain in 1911 and Jack Ryder's Australian team toured India in 1935? Some of these noble princes were ever ready to promote the cause of cricket as much as they could. I doubt very much if the Brabourne Stadium would have come into being at all but for the financial support initially extended to it by these sporting princes.

HOPES AND FEARS

We should be grateful to them for all this and thank them all the more if they continue to patronise sport in the future as well as they did in the past. But time has come when we should look to the people—and our own Government—for all the help and support we need for fostering and promoting all branches of sport.

Whether cricket will live or die is another matter. As a friend remarked the other day, cricket was good for the days of bullock carts. In these days of jet planes, we need games much faster and of shorter duration than cricket.

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA



CHANGES IN CRICKET MAP OF INDIA—LEAVE IT TO OLD ASSOCIATIONS—COACHING UNDER C. K. NAYUDU—BALDNESS OF COOPERAGE GROUND—DISSOLUTION OF TRADES—DUTY OF OUR GYM-KHANAS—HOLDERS IMPRESS IN AGA KHAN CUP.

While cricket has failed to enlist new recruits in the shape of nations, games like football and hockey are fascinating more and more countries. Time alone will prove which will survive and which will die.

DECLINE OF POPULAR ENTHUSIASM

I need not worry over the prospect at the present moment. Everything will take its natural course more or less. The trend, however, shows that despite the tremendous publicity given by the press to cricket and the boundless facilities provided for its promotion, the game is slowly but steadily losing its popularity in Bombay. It remains to be seen whether the importation of foreign teams every year succeeds in whipping up the dying enthusiasm once again.

That apart, the Board of Control should direct its attention towards the formation of Associations and Zones on the bases of popularity and advancement of the game in each area, irrespective of their geographical demarcations. Then the rate of progress will be more rapid in each area. When the backward States and States Unions are well abreast with the advanced ones, they will themselves join

Parel. Unlike the previous years when athletics used to hold the field the Cooperage ground looks more suited to football now. Regular watering of the surface by the B.P.H.A. has left it in excellent condition, though grass is not much in evidence in certain spots.

It would seem that much care was not taken in this respect by the hockey authorities. Maybe, it was due to over-use of the ground that grass could not grow as fast as was desired. If proper care is taken, I have little doubt that it will appear as fine as it, bravely stands the wear and tear of two crowded seasons—both for football and hockey—as it does at Parel. I mean of course the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground and not the G.I.P. Railway's grazing field!

DISAPPEARANCE OF TRADES

Keen disappointment will be felt in the local football circles by the disappearance of their old favourites, the Trades Sports Club team. It appears that their sponsor, Pesi Hirjee, is unable to maintain it any longer. To run a team of high calibre, it costs a lot of money. Unless one is a millionaire it is impossible for an individual to shoulder its burden. Probably the

As most of the players could not afford this luxury, both the departments were closed after two or three years.

PLEA TO HINDU GYM-KHANA

The financial stability of this Gymkhana is much stronger and sounder today than ever before. I know that the last Balance Sheet exhibited—as in the previous year—an excess of expenditure over income for a substantial amount. All the same the exchequer grows fatter and fatter every year! How this happens financial experts alone can explain this miracle.

An effort was made recently by some enthusiasts to restart hockey at this Gymkhana. It seems that the news of India's victory in the World Championship had reached the ears of the bosses! However, the attempt proved abortive. So poor hockey did not have a chance to come into its own.

With football gaining popularity in our colleges, it should not be very difficult to introduce this game. But these should be a complete change in the angle of vision among the rulers and members of the Gymkhana. Then only would it be possible to build up a team worthy of that great institution.

DUTY TO SPORT

While I have specifically mentioned the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, it does not mean I am excluding the other Gymkhanas from the range of these comments. They are equally guilty. Till recently, they were represented on the B.P.H.A. Committee—with what object I don't know. If they were really interested in the promotion of hockey, it was their duty to introduce the game in their institutions. Otherwise they had no business there. Now their representation has been rightly done away with.

Nevertheless the Gymkhanas owe a heavy duty to sport. They must forget that they are meant for cricket only, just because they were started as cricket clubs 50 years ago. It is upto them to encourage games and sports which command world allegiance and popularity. Unless they do so, their scope of utility will remain extremely limited. And at the same time games will not progress and prosper as fast as they should without their powerful support and encouragement.

HAPPY AUGURY

It is happy augury of the times that some of the leading Industrial and Commercial houses like Tatas, Burmah Shell and Khataus are taking a lot of interest in sport now-a-days. The Railways and the Services are reviving the old memories of the past. Other Government departments are also falling in line. If this process continues and spreads in other organisations, we shall have no cause for worry about the future.

We have had too much of cricket in the past. In fact there was nothing but cricket everywhere. Almost all the playing fields of Bombay are reserved for cricket. It bleeds my heart to see them idle most of the year round. If they were used for other games when there was no cricket, they would be so helpful. But our cricket clubs would not permit, it lest their pitch would be spoilt! This mentality must go if ever we are to rise in the sporting world as a nation.

HOLDERS IMPRESS IN AGA KHAN CUP

The Aga Khan tournament has now reached an interesting stage. We have seen the favourite teams, East Punjab Police the holders, Hindustan Air Craft from Bangalore, last year's runners-up, Punjab Sports from Calcutta, the Beighton Cup runners-up of last season, Tata Sports, the Beighton Cup holders, and last but not the least, the Lusitanians Bombay's most popular side, in action. Some of the up-country teams are still to make their debut at the old venue.

I cannot say that the fare these teams have dished out so far is of an enchanting variety. We have seen more of stubborn defence than machine-like manoeuvres of a well-trained army. But from what the above teams have exhibited we may confidently expect more polished and colourful displays in the next few days. With the Bombay Gymkhana ground looking like a billiards table the teams should vie with one another to outclass their rivals.

The holders with their magnificent outfit will be hard to beat. While Trilochan Singh, the Olympic back, guards their fort with rock-like impregnability, Balbir Singh, the National Centre-forward, leads the attack in an irresistible manner. With Ram Sarup and Kirpal Singh, two of the fastest wingers at the flanks and elusive Uddham Singh as inside-left, they present a line of attackers exceedingly difficult to hold at bay. They seem quite safe with the Cup.



together according to their political formations. The Board of Control may wait till then.

COACHING AND TRAINING

We hear that the Board of Control propose to start a school in Bombay, under the Directorship of Col. C. K. Nayudu, to coach and train promising youngsters. Other famous veterans may join to assist him in this noble cause. This is a step in the right direction. Old 'C. K.' and Prof. D. B. Deodhar have produced more first rate players with their wise and able guidance than most of those who steal the lime-light from them.

If such men are given free scope and ample facilities for guiding the rising players on the right path, I have no the least doubt in my mind that a fine band of players will rise in our midst ere long.

Bengal seems to be in right earnest in improving the standard of her cricket and football. They have engaged the services of two professionals from Britain, Harry Parks and George Ainsley, to coach and train promising cricketers and footballers in their respective domains. We may be sure that Bengal will greatly benefit by these progressive steps.

FROM HOCKEY TO FOOTBALL

Bombay's football season has already started with the Nadkarni Cup at the Cooperage and the Junior Leagues at

maintenance changes would not have gone up so high, if Jehangir Patell, who started the club under the wings of the W.I.A.A. had not pampered the boys too much.

However, that may be, this team, whether in the colours of the W.I.A.A. Staff or Trades India, has left a glorious record in the annals of Bombay's soccer. Barring our premier trophy, the Rovers Cup, they annexed every Championship in our city during their short career of a decade or so. In the season they collared all of them!

NEED FOR WEALTHY PATRON

Although two of their star players, Manuel, Captain and full-back, and Sanjiva, goal-keeper, have gone away to Calcutta to join Rajasthan Club there, it is still hoped that some of our wealthy sports-patrons would come forward to take up the financial responsibility and management of the Club. Evidently the appeal made by the Club last year did not evoke substantial response from the public.

Unfortunately a wealthy institution like the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana does not take any interest in the promotion of a manly and spectacular game like soccer. Some twenty five years ago football and hockey was started under its auspices. But the members took little interest in the proceedings and they would not allow outsiders to play for them unless they became full-fledged, members of the Gymkhana

Matters Personal, National And International

(Continued from Page 3)

I was thinking of Mrs. Anderson, our new Ambassador to Denmark. Her husband and her family went with her.

Madame Pandit: Yes. I met her before she left.

Mrs. Roosevelt: It just happens that Mr. Anderson is an artist. Now as an artist, he can go ahead with his work over there exactly as well and perhaps get a great deal out of it.

Madame Pandit: It depends on the kind of artist he is. He is an abstractionist, I believe. He can work as readily in Denmark. Mrs. Anderson came to see me. Mrs. Roosevelt and I liked her very much. We had a long talk and I said to her, "I understand your husband is going with you". She said, "Oh yes. I would not dream of breaking up the family. But then I said "What exactly will he do?"

I was interested, because when I was Minister of Health my husband was still alive and I was in one town and he was in the other. It was just a question of an hour by air and three hours by train, so I spent every week-end with him. He was not going to leave his job to come and stay with me. It worked out all right, because when I went to visit him, I was just his wife. But supposing my husband had been alive today? I would never have accepted this position.

It would have been putting him into a terrifically awkward situation. I do not know what Mr. Anderson is going to do. He may be an artist, but when Mrs. Anderson has a dinner party.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Yes, she is important and he is not. Yes, I think there are great difficulties. I understand the Danes are quite diplomatic.

Madame Pandit: If Mr. De Kauffmann is any indication, they are fine. I think he is perfectly charming as the Danish Ambassador here.

Diplomatic Disease

Mrs. Roosevelt: Very charming. I liked him so much I presided at a luncheon of the Americans for Democratic Action and I sat by Mr. Kauffmann and Mrs. Anderson. He had been telling me what he hoped, and so I said, "Well now, as a person who has had long experience, perhaps you will tell our new Ambassador some of the things you think she should find useful."

"I laughed when he said to her, "There is a disease the diplomats get. It is almost an occupational disease. I do not think you will get certain phases of it. For instance, you won't wear spats and striped pants, but you will be a stuffed shirt in a petticoat and I beg you not to become a stuffed shirt. I hope you will stay your natural self and you will be liked by the Danish people. Do go out and meet the people. Don't always meet only your colleagues."

Madame Pandit: Yes. When I got to Moscow nearly everybody all my colleagues said to me, "Do you have ulcers?" I said, "Certainly not, and I do not understand why I should have and I do not intend to have ulcers."

Mr. Wiese: Is that an occupational disease?

Madame Pandit: It seems to be. Bedell Smith said to me other day, "Have you got ulcers yet? And I said, "No God forbid."

Mrs. Roosevelt: Oh dear. I think that would be one of the diseases that diplomats get only when they go to Russia because there they are in constant anxiety.

Madame Pandit: Yes.

Mr. Wiese: On that topic both of you have encountered communist pressure domestically and you have encountered it at United Nations headquarters, Mrs. Roosevelt and Madame Pandit at headquarters in Moscow. Do you have observations to exchange concerning the effect of communism on our respective countries?

Madame Pandit: Well, my knowledge of communism in America is very superficial. But I think communism in India would be the death knell of everything we have fought for. While I am strongly attracted by much of Karl Marx, what I have seen of that ideology in practice has not given me any faith in it as a system. I fact, I think communism is really alien to Eastern nature. I think the only way communism could really make headway is in case like China where there are antiquated systems in existence, corruption at the top and things like that and promises of a better life.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Promises fulfilled.

Madame Pandit: And fulfilled. Or, as in our case, an economic situation which is lengthened beyond a normal period. Desperate people are willing to try desperate methods. But I do not think communism, if we can meet the economic challenge that faces us.

Mr. Wiese: Do you think social changes in the meantime could ameliorates the situation?

Madame Pandit: I think they will help. I think they will definitely help, but they will not be far-reaching enough.

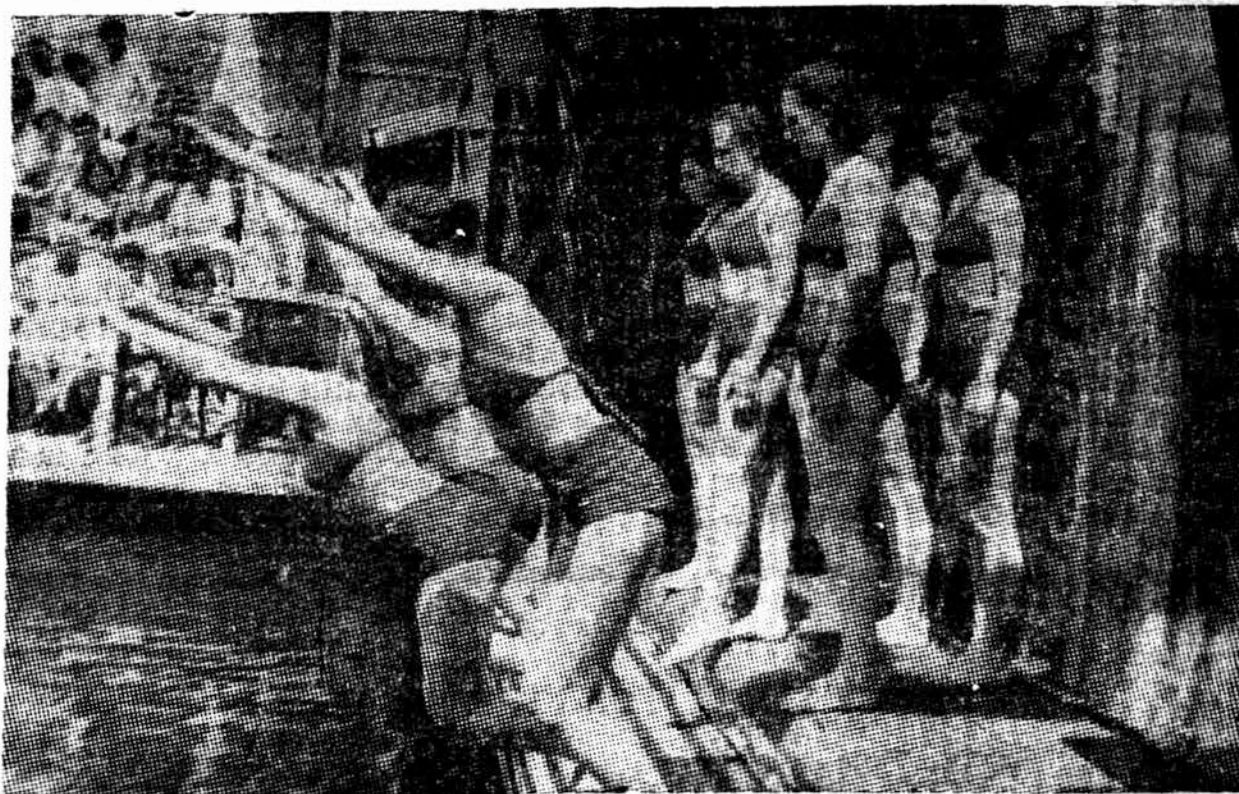
Mrs. Roosevelt: Yes, the Soviet is really very close. I thought that was a most honest answer that your brother gave when he said that India would not be on any side, that it would decide each question at it came up. How India could possibly be committed completely either to democracy or to communist ideas. I do not see. But to say, as he said: "We will take each thing and examine it objectively and try seeing how it works, that is really the only possible position for India and also the only honest thing to say. I think he probably agrees with you that the way of communist practice is alien to the Indian practice of life."

Madame Pandit: I think too. We are more individualistic people, you see.

★

ness and the strength. It is a rare combination, and he has it very very fully. Gentle he always has been. He is ten years older than I am, so I do not actually recollect a period when we were comrades as children, because always that ten years gap separated us, and it was only later in life that we came close together.

But he had always had too qualities which set him apart from average people. One was his quality of never condemning. I have never heard him say "That is wrong or That person is not right and so on. He has always been trying to find justifications for things, trying to put himself in the other person's place. But his contact with Gandhi revealed to him that he was too gentle in his approach to life that that sort of approach in the fight for freedom was not going very far. It did not constitute a quality of leadership. And I remember a period in the early days of the struggle when he was consciously developing the other



Aquatic 'ballerinas' in action at Golwalla Swimming Bath

It is difficult in India to have regimentation. You just cannot.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Well, you have lived under authority a good deal but it does not seem to have affected you the way it has for instance the mentality of the German people.

Madame Pandit: No, you are right. It is a good analogy.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Of course it is really the mentality of the German people which makes one anxious for the future, because they have had an acceptance of authority for so many years that it came naturally to them to take whatever any determined leader hands out to them.

Madame Pandit: Yes, I had not thought of that very deeply, but it is quite true.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Coming back to your brother, Madame Pandit, I wanted it to ask you about the trip you made with him through this country.

Nehru's Visit

Madame Pandit: Yes, yes. I am glad you ask, Mrs. Roosevelt, because we have just received in our embassy the fortnightly letter which the Prime Minister sends to all embassies. And in this one, he dealt with his reactions to America. He said: "I went to America with very little knowledge of the people of America except that I had read in books. Americans abroad are so busy trying to convince everybody of their sophistication and of their being hard boiled that you are surprised when you find them a warm-hearted and sincere people. And he said: "I have quite lost my heart" to them, and I wish it had been possible to have met more in a friendly casual way rather than in the official atmosphere."

Mrs. Roosevelt: Well, there was a certain quality about your brother that impressed me and I wonder whether what I have been thinking about him has any relation to reality. I had feeling of great gentleness in him but, at the same time, a feeling of very great strength. And I wondered if the struggle for independence, the years in prison, in which you had to turn inward and depend upon yourself, had created that curious combination which you do not very often find, great apparent strength and courage, but still great gentleness and understanding of the weaknesses of others.

Madame Pandit: I think you are right in your estimate of the gentle-

quality, being almost ruthless with himself to the extent of ignoring home ties, ties of friendship and things like that, just because he was trying to build the other thing up.

And you were quite right, the prison periods have undoubtedly been responsible for the tempering too, because you look inward; you have opportunities for reflection, time to read time to think of your objectives and put them in relationship to your own thoughts. And I have found with each jail period that this quality of gentleness and this great strength that was developing have been combined in a more and more harmonious fashions.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Of course to us in this country the mere thought of being restrained, not being able to do this and that, is such a rare thing. It seems a terrible experience to go through and I wondered how both he and you had met that in the first instance. I have always felt that not to be one's own master would be such a punishment that one would find it very hard to surmount.

Madame Pandit: You are quite right except for this: that the going to prison in India was something for which you were prepared. When Gandhi started his movement he had a sort of mental preparation for the final breaking of the law or the joining of the movement which would ultimately lead to prison. And it has been interesting to see the different reactions on the different temperaments. For instance, those who were well prepared adjusted themselves to prison life almost immediately. There was a complete ability to find in one's self all that was needed, to accept without bitterness the trials and the difficulties that were imposed. We had other people just as good as myself or the next person who never adjusted themselves at all. Of course, I suppose ultimately it also depends on how the follower approaches the master too, because of the degree to which you are prepared to take what he says. But there was something about the way Gandhi approached his followers that made you just shed all fear of anything.

Mrs. Roosevelt: I think that is a very remarkable thing, because I remember very well a speech that your brother made, in which he said that no one had any fear of what might happen as the result of military action of course is very difficult for many of us

to understand because it is obvious that India might be in danger of attack. Madame Pandit, Yes.

Mrs. Roosevelt: And that sense of security and being able to overcome the threat be peaceful methods is something I would love to understand, but I do not understand it at present. Madame Pandit: Mrs. Roosevelt, would one reason be that there is no fear of death in the average Hindu mind?

Mrs. Roosevelt: That may be.

Life Cycle

Madame Pandit: From the time you are a little child the whole training is that life is cycle you are born, you grow up, you do your various duties, you die. You must die and be born again. I remember one of my early recollections, going to my grandmother's funeral. I think I must have been about eight or nine years old. And I saw that there was no crying anywhere except my mother and possibly my uncles. I do not mean there was any rejoicing that the old lady had died. But there was no sense that one somehow associated with death. And then, you know we have this custom of cremation which I think sounds rather terrible to Western minds. But when you see this, actually it is so beautiful this vast expanse of the Ganges, the blue sky and the peace and the scattering of the ashes, the idea being that you mingle with the elements again, it becomes less frightening. I do not mean that people do not mourn in India or that they do not cry. Of course there is plenty of that.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Well, you mourn your own loss, but you do not mourn for the person.

Madame Pandit: That is it. When a girl loses her husband, that is the ultimate tragedy in India. The sorrow in an Indian home when a young woman is a widow is something out of this world. It is almost immoral; it is so great and so awe-inspiring that it is horrible.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Is that because there is no opportunity for a girl to remarry?

Madame Pandit: Now there is. Now there is no taboo and many girls are marrying again. But even today the woman who does not remarry has a greater respect than the one who does, although she is not ostracized or injured socially and more.

Mrs. Roosevelt: A man, though, is expected and urged to marry again?

Madame Pandit: Oh yes, he is. In recent years we have tried to get Hindu law changed, because it gives the Hindu woman no privileges whatsoever. She inherits neither from her father nor from her husband. And my own case is a very typical one. I was married to a rich man who was the son of a rich man. So there was plenty of property, immovable as well as money. Of course my husband gave up a great deal of his property because of the movement. But because my husband died intestate I was deprived overnight of any sum of money that normally would have come to me.

Mr. Wiese: But he would have been in a position to will you?

Madame Pandit: He could have willed me. He could not have willed me his property, because I have no son. It could only go to the son. I have only three girls. As it turned out my husband's brothers and I came to a settlement. I did not get any of the landed property but I got what was strictly money earned by my husband, which was very small compared to the total estate. You see, in India a woman has no economic independence at all. If her husband dies she is entitled to maintenance which is so little that it covers nothing. She is just one appendage in the joint family. That is what the Women's Conference was trying to break down. The Government appointed a committee about four years ago, which toured India to get opinions and to draft a codified system of Hindu law, which is now before Parliament.

Mrs. Roosevelt: It would change the woman's status forever?

Madame Pandit: Absolutely. And yet, Mrs. Roosevelt, in the social areas we are completely free, barring this thing. I mean, there has been no willing of women. There has been equality of opportunity for Hindu women.

Mrs. Roosevelt: For Education?

(Continued on Page 23)

With no manifestations of mystery and miracle or "Yogic Siddhis" which catch the eye of the masses, but a deep reservoir of spiritual power, radiating serenity and perfect peace was

RAMANA MAHARSHI

BY PROF. D. GURUMURTI

SOUTH India has the proud privilege of possessing two Ashrams of world-wide celebrity. They are the Maharshi Ramana's Ashram at Tiruvannamalai and the Aurobindo Ashram at Pondicherry. Maharshi Ramana belongs to the traditional Hindu type of saint, while Sri Aurobindo is a unique type of eclectic mysticism, who has delved deep in the founts of modern and ancient knowledge.

Sri Ramana is comparatively unlettered; his teachings so called are compilations by others near him and are of a later origin. He picked up literacy by the gathering round him of learned men. But his uniqueness lies in his own realisation, through austerities, penances, Sadhanas and tapasya of a most rigorous kind spread over several years of the earlier part of his career. He is one of the few among Indian saints and sages that answered the call of renunciation at a tender age, in fact, in his teens; unlike the majority of our saints who lived the life of the world and achieved detachment at a later stage.

Pure 'Jnani'

He is the type of pure Jnani. Other saints have been great bhaktas, great teachers, great men of action and have influenced humanity in their own characteristic ways. But Sri Ramana has remained a calm lake of spiritual power, radiating all round him a benign peace and calmness. No manifestations of miracles or Yogic siddhis, no sudden conversions, no dramatic occurrences have ever marked his presence. His serenity and equilibrium have been his most remarkable features.

Recently many of the devotees of Sri Ramana have been made anxious by the reports in the papers of his critical illness, suffering, as his body is, from cancer in the left arm. This has naturally made several men and women flock to the sacred place to have his darsan, lest it may happen that they may never have the privilege of being in his presence. According to this motive, I had the privilege last week-end of visiting the Ashram.

The Ashram organisation is at its peak now. Thanks to the business acumen and shrewd capacity of Sri Ramana's younger brother, Swami Niranjananda, the Sarvadhikari of the institution, the various aspects of the Ashram's activities and functions are running smoothly. The arrangements for visitors, boarding and lodging, definite hours kept, the temple built on the samadhi of the mother of Maharshi, are all ship-shape.

Of course the main feature is darsan of the Maharshi. During last week, previous to the suspension of public darsan, Sri Ramana used to be reclining on a chowki for one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening in the verandah of his small room.

On the day of our visit, we found Sri Ramana walking a few steps to the verandah with great effort. His body looked extremely weak; pale and limp.

His legs could scarcely stand the weight as he moved forward. They had also grown very thin and weak. But the moment he ascended the chowki and settled down for the one hour of public view, a marvellous change came over him. It was as though he was summoning the spirit to dwell visibly in his body.

Gone was the look of pain and the expression of weakness. His face shone radiant with an unclouded peace. It was a marvel of conquest of the body. The stream of visitors, in addition to the seated devotees, advanced to his presence, to a distance of six feet, placed their offerings of fruit and flower and incense, prostrated in full obeisance and withdrew in orderly fashion. This process went on intermittently for the full hour.

This is the outer routine. But if one looked deeper, other things could be seen and felt. As the many devotees advanced to the presence of Maharshi and bowed down in utter faith and fervent dedication vibrations of power could be felt. At every bow, a wave of devotion would flow towards

the sage and there would come back a powerful flood of benediction from him to the devotee on the ground. And as one sat gazing in reverence the whole atmosphere would take on a radiance having its centre in the Maharshi and enveloping the gathered bhaktas for an area of several yards.

If one attuned oneself to this vibrant wave of power, one would be physically overcome by the purifying flood. It was as though standing on a high peak, facing a valley turning east in the early morning hour one suddenly became engulfed with the glorious sunrise from deep down the valley.

It was as though one standing at the brink of the waters of an ocean was suddenly lashed by an oncoming super-wave and drenched in the waters.

A veritable miracle was being performed. An aged body, bent down by terrific penances, exhausted, enfeebled by mortal illness, the dreaded incurable cancer, subjecting the victim to excruciating pain, health enfeebled by daily loss of blood as the dressing on the abscess was renewed, subsisting on liquid food and yet the immortal spirit of the emancipated sage triumphing over the weakness of the body, shining resplendent, shedding benign grace on the assembled devotees. Few among mankind have the great privilege of participating in such a spiritual feast.

Benign Presence

It is sad to contemplate that we shall all be losing this benign presence of Sri Ramana very soon. The doctors have come to the end of their resources. Allopathy, Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and other systems of treatment have done all they could and failed. We have heard in the case of some saints that they could cure themselves by will-power. But it is doubtful if such a great self-realised sage as Sri Ramana would think it worthwhile to use spiritual power for this purpose.

We are strongly reminded of the parallel instance of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa who gave up his body after it had suffered from cancer of the throat for several months. He also, in the midst of intense bodily suffering, remained serene to the end. The fact is that the wielders of spiritual power are governed by certain laws, though unknown to us, which pertain to that sphere.

An instructive incident is narrated of Sri Ramakrishna and Vivekananda. In the early days of his contact with the saint of Dakshineswar, Narendra was having great domestic troubles. Poverty, unemployment, a large family of dependents etc. Some one asked him that he should seek the help of Sri Ramakrishna to find some solace. Sri Ramakrishna asked Narendra to pray in the Divine Mother's presence. Accordingly Narendra visited the shrine of the Goddess and returned after a while. Swami Ramakrishna asked him if he sought the Divine Mother's help to succour his family.

Narendra replied that as he prayed in the Mother's presence he forgot everything about the world and so had not sought succour. In the presence of the Divine all else is transcended.

Reply To Query

Nevertheless, will not the hundreds of Sri Ramana's devotees be orphaned of their spiritual father? With this thought in my mind I sat in the evening session of darsan. After a few minutes, the question formed itself in my mind. What will happen to the hundreds that will be deprived of spiritual nourishment. As I was mentally addressing this question to Sri Ramana, a radiance was felt by me. His physical form on the chowki gradually became shrunken, smaller and smaller and vanished into the radiance. The radiance grew deeper and more powerful. I felt I had the answer to my query. Even though the body may disappear the concentration of spiritual power which was focussed round it will continue to shed its influence. And as long as one can put himself into attunement with that form and with that radiance, one can draw spiritual sustenance.

TO RAMANA MAHARSHI

It needs high courage to receive Thy call
And leap responding to Thy silver voice:
It needs proud wisdom to give up our all
And in a self unprisonment rejoice.

We are in love with our unluminous
Flesh dungeon; we have grown afraid of light.
Our fetters have become so dear to us
That we should not exchange them and our night.

For freedom and dawn. From age to age
The spirit has been captive in a cage,
Our misery, how shall we break the bars
And leap into wide heaven once again
How shall we make our weak wings woo the stars
And rise out of this prisonment of pain?

We ask no mortal boon, we do not seek
Such earthly favours as but laugh for an hour.
Master! we do not hunger for unique
Distinctions of fame, of wealth or power.
We only beg the mastery to curb
Doubt to deep faith, unpublished and superb.

—HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA.

Security Laws Have Made Life Insecure

Mr. GUPTA ASKS PEOPLE TO BE WATCHFUL

PATNA, April 15 (PTI).

MR. ATUL CHADNRA GUPTA, the well-known Bengali jurist and educationist, urged the citizens of India here today to "take our constitution seriously and to see that no one who takes the oath treats it with levity."

He was presiding over the second general session of the All-India Civil Liberties Council, which commenced today.

In spite of many defects in the constitution, Mr. Gupta said, the provisions for protecting individual freedom, when correctly understood, were wise and adequate. "But unless we, the common men and women of India take the solemn oath that we shall see that the constitution is upheld, all oaths, (taken by the judges, the president, Governors and ministers) will be in vain. Without that determination printed oaths are but black letters and uttered oaths, so much air."

Ever watchful vigilance on the part of the people is not the price of liberty alone but of all things precious," he said.

PRESENT CONDITION

Reviewing the present condition in the country, Mr. Gupta said that free India seemed to be "heading towards disaster". "In all the States there are security laws, old or new, under which men and women in large numbers are being confined in jail without trial and without charge of any offence which can be tested in court."

"And now Parliament has passed a comprehensive legislation for the purpose—the Preventive Detention Act—the legal validity or otherwise of that act and of its provisions, according to the constitution of India, are before appropriate courts and they are pronouncing or will pronounce on them, but the political significance of the Indian Parliament, led by its leaders, passing such an act is ominous."

"The Executive Government, that is, those who are in power at a particular time under a party system of Government may honestly and even reasonably convince themselves on the eve of a general election that unless their party were returned to power the security of India and of the States would be imperilled. And it is necessary therefore to put the leaders of those political parties who may try to oust them in detention," Mr. Gupta added.

WARNING

Mr. Gupta uttered a warning that "if India's destiny was not ultra-fortunate there will be apt pupils to follow the present party in power, and India's political life may degenerate into party vendetta."

In the name of security of the state Mr. Gupta continued, the Act had made every citizen's security insecure. "The concept is so broad, without any

particularisation or delimitation", he added, "that it is quite easy to bring almost anything not to the executive's liking under it. It is a confession that free India cannot govern itself except by the barbarous methods of star-chamber."

Analysing the reason behind this, he said that "the wail of our rulers and leaders that the people of the country are not cooperating with them is shameful and painful". The truth was that the country's leaders had signally failed to enthuse the country into efforts for achieving a better life, and building up a glorious country.

They had failed to canalise this enthusiasm by giving it scope for fruitful work. In fact, he added, they had succeeded in killing the enthusiasm that was roused by removal of the foreign rule of 200 years.

NOTHING SIGNIFICANT

Mr. Gupta said that except for political consolidation of the country, nothing significant had been achieved since independence. "Our Indian politicians seem to be always pre-occupied with so many things that they have no time to achieve anything. This is nothing but psychology of inaction, outside the groove of day-to-day administration. But the ills of which our rulers are afraid will grow in the disturbed world of today unless the people have hope of a better future and there is scope for their energies to work for that future," he added.

FUNDAMENTALS

Speaking on the fundamentals of civil liberty, Mr. Gupta said that between the regulation of a police state and the regimentation of a super welfare state, it was not easy to say which was more killing. To find the difficult middle path was the test of the statesman.

"But at present perhaps more than at any time in the past, attack on individual freedom does not come from the state alone. Groups of organised men have convinced themselves that they alone hold the key to man's salvation—economic, social and political. They are also intoxicated with the sight of immediate success. But man's history has not come to an end. The absolute has not been reached and the process of dialectic is not closed. Life and civilisation are a series of experiments and to stop all other experiments in the belief that the crucial one has been found will produce the same disastrous result in human history as in the scientist's laboratory," Mr. Gupta added.

Two Years Of Freedom CELEBRATIONS IN SAURASHTRA

RAJKOT, April 15. (PTI): Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, said today that the relinquishment of rule by the princes of Kathiawar two years ago in favour of the people was a "revolution hardly witnessed in the world".

In a message on the occasion of the second anniversary of the unification of Saurashtra today, Mr. Dhebar said that freedom for Saurashtra had been "the direct offshoot of the independence of India".

Addressing a gathering after a police parade held to celebrate the second anniversary today, the Chief Minister said that this was the day of reckoning and while the Government had succeeded in giving a new life to agriculturists in 3,300 villages, cultivators in 1,200 villages were still in the hands of landlords. He said the atmosphere of freedom had still to permeate the lives of these people and economic equality still had to be achieved.

"My cabinet is not something different from the people but just an echo of their wishes", Mr. Dhebar added.

RAIN CAUSES 10 DEATHS

ANTIGUA, LEeward ISLAND, April 14 (PTI-Reuter): A holiday crowd caught in a sudden tropical rain squall stampeded for cover through a narrow gate here and trampled to death ten people. Six of them were children. Eleven others were taken to hospital with serious injuries.

CLOTH MERCHANT CHEATED

Culprits Absconding

BOMBAY, Saturday. Jagdishdas Beliram Khatri, a cloth merchant from Amritsar is alleged to have been cheated two persons in the city to the tune of Rs. 17,000. The alleged culprits are reported to be absconding.

Jagdishdas came to Bombay in the month of March to purchase some cloth and met Haridas Karsandas and Champaklal Lilladhar, owner and Manager respectively of a Pedhi known as Thakar Durlabdas and Company at Kalbadevi. He placed an order for cloth to the value of Rs. 36,000 through the Pedhi and paid Rs. 17,000 in cash as advance. Jagdishdas went away to Amritsar leaving his assistant in Bombay to take delivery of the goods. His assistant went to the Pedhi but is alleged to have been put off with some excuse or other. He ultimately reported the matter to his master who came down to Bombay. Haridas and Champaklal were found missing from the Pedhi. A complaint has been lodged with the Princess Street Police who are making investigations. Haridas and Champaklal are absconding.

Britain's Exports: New Record

LONDON, April 15. (PTI-Reuter): Britain's exports last month reached a new record of £183,300,000, five per cent above the previous highest figure in January.

At the same time, imports at £221,300,000 were the highest ever.

Giving these figures today, the British Board of Trade said that in the first three months of this year Britain imported £70,100,000 worth more goods than she sent abroad.

Ghost Of Hitler!

NEW YORK, April 15 (PTI-Reuter): Thomas Mann, anti-Nazi German novelist and Nobel Prize winner, yesterday declared that Hitlerism was rising again in Germany because the west thought the threat from the east could best be answered by the forces of nationalism, Nazism and anti-Semitism.

He said that fascism in Germany must endanger freedom and democracy at home. Growing anti-Semitism in America was a symptom of this.

41 RAIDS ACROSS THE BORDER

Protest To Pakistan

NEW DELHI, April 15 (PTI). There were 41 raids on the border areas of Jaisalmer and Bikaner from April 1949 to date, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, said in Parliament today in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa.

Twenty-six of these raids were on the Bikaner-Pakistan border and 16 on the Jaisalmer-Pakistan border. Sixteen were killed on the Indian side in these raids. The exact number of casualties among the raiders was not known, but it was believed that at least 18 were killed.

Replying to Seth Govind Das, Dr. Keskar said that the Government of India had drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government to these incidents and asked them to explain them and to take care that they would not recur. No reply had been received so far from the Pakistan Government.

In answer to Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, the Deputy Minister said that the Pakistan Government had also protested that such raids had taken place from the Indian side. "We have said we will investigate and let them know."

Dr. Keskar said that the police on both sides met regularly to try and find out the truth about these raids.

TRANSFER OF CHANDERNAGORE
Dr. Keskar in reply to another question said that the Governments of India and France were agreed on the terms of the treaty for the transfer of Chandernagore to India.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

Replying to Mr. H. V. Kamath, Dr. Keskar said that the Government of India were agreeable to a referendum for determining the future of the French settlements in India, provided that the modalities of the referendum were such as to ensure a free and fair referendum.

In principle it had been decided between the Governments of France and India that the referendum should be under the supervision of neutral observers. In fact, neutral observers were nominated with the consent of the two Governments, but the Government of India were not satisfied that the modalities of the referendum were such as to ensure a fair and free referendum. "We brought it to the notice of the French Government and the negotiations with regard to them being prolonged too much, the question of the observers coming here did not arise."

Dr. Keskar said that some preliminary preparation of electoral rolls had been taken up in the French settlements, but "we have insisted that even the preparation of rolls must be under the supervision of neutral observers."

RE-ARREST OF SAMBASIVAM

Dr. Keskar, in a written reply to Dr. P. S. Deshmukh said that the representative of the Government of India in Malaya was making necessary enquiries from Malayan authorities about the re-arrest of the Indian trade unionist Sambasivam. The Indian Government were aware of his desire to come back to India, but do not know so far the intentions of the Malaya Federal Government in the matter.

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

Dr. Keskar told Mr. D. Sanjivayya that the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Commonwealth Ministers would be held at Sydney, in Australia, on 15th May. The Conference would explore ways and means of furthering the economic development of countries in South and South-East Asia.

BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL

Dr. Keskar told Dr. M. M. Das that the estimated total expenditure on the Indian side on the Boundary Disputes Tribunal, over which Justice Bagge presided, would be about Rs. 1,35,000. The total expenditure, exclusive of the fees of advocates, etc., was to be borne equally by the Governments of India and Pakistan. The Prime Minister, replying to a supplementary, said that both the Governments had accepted the Bagge Award, but certain difficulties had arisen as regards the precise boundary which was to be demarcated. That process was to be gone through now, he stated.

Dr. Keskar told Mr. Jnani Ram, that according to present information, four expeditions were proposed to be undertaken to the Himalayas this year. The mountaineers, he added, were Italian, French and British by nationality. Indians were not joining the expeditions in any responsible capacity. The Government of India

would not bear any cost of the expeditions, he stated.

PUBLICITY OFFICERS ABROAD

Selection System Criticised

Selection of information officers for India's External Publicity figured at question time today.

Replying to Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, the Deputy Minister, Dr. B. V. Keskar said there were a number of journalists amongst the information officers serving abroad and some more appointments were contemplated in the near future. Of those already appointed seven information officers and one information officer had been disapproved by the UPSC as, during the last selection, the Commission was able to select only seven candidates against 13 required by the Ministry, and to avoid breakdown in publicity abroad, the existing incumbents were being continued in foreign posts temporarily.

AD HOC BASIS

Replying to supplementaries, the Minister said that the thirteen appointments had been made on an 'ad hoc' basis and at the end of the period the candidates were asked to appear before the Commission. The Commission approved of six of them and rejected seven.

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta: What was the expense involved on the interviews of these thirteen persons?

Dr. Keskar: I would require notice.

Mr. Kamath: With a view to re-organising publicity abroad, has any sub-committee been set up and if so has it submitted any report?

Pandit Nehru: An informal Committee has been set up and we are consulting them at every stage.

Mr. Guha: How many of the thirteen candidates were from the local market and how many from Government service?

Mr. Tyagi: How many of them were from open market and how many from black-market?

Pandit Nehru: It is difficult to give off-hand a precise answer. But I believe most of them were outsiders.

Pandit Nehru answered in the affirmative to a question by Ajit Prasad Jain whether Government contemplated setting up a regular cadre of these information officers in view of the lack of a large number of experienced men.

The Law Minister told Maulvi Wajid Ali that the Government did not see any need for bringing forward a bill to provide for the salary and allowances of members of Parliament in view of the provisions in article 106 of the Constitution. The existing position appears to be satisfactory.

Dr. B. V. Keskar told Dr. R. S. Singh that rebel-held areas in Burma contained a large number of Indians though it was difficult to make an estimate.

Dr. R. S. S. Singh: has the Government of India given any instruction to the Indians in regard to the policy to be pursued by them.

Dr. Keskar: Generally they have been advised that they should not try to interfere in the political matters unless the Indians have become naturalised citizens of Burma.

COMPANIES ACT

Mr. N. V. Gadgil told Mr. R. K. Sidhwa in a written answer that government had a proposal to amend the Indian Companies Act. A memorandum containing tentative proposals for various amendments had been circulated for public opinion. After such opinion was received an expert committee would be set up to examine them. The government had received suggestions for the abolition of the managing agency system and their final views about modifications necessary to the existing provisions relating to managing agents would be formulated after the expert committee submitted its report.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Works Minister said in reply to Mr. S. Sivan Pillay that Government had decided to allot

COLOUR BAR HELD ILLEGAL

ANNAPOLIS, April 15 (PTI-Reuter): The Maryland Appeals Court has told the State University here that it cannot bar a 19-year-old nursing student because she is a Negress.

The court rejected the University's proposal to provide equal educational facilities by sending the student, Miss Esther McCreedy to a Tennessee nursing school, and ordered that she be admitted at Maryland.

Miss McCreedy's counsel had contended, and the State had accepted, that that the University turned her away solely because of the race.

The Appeal's Court recalled in its judgment the United States Supreme Court Decisions that Missouri and Oklahoma could not bar Negro students from their law schools. Neither could Maryland discriminate on racial grounds, the court ruled.

Peasants Protest Against Ejectment

JULLUNDUR, April 15. (PTI): About 1,000 peasants of Hoshiarpur district yesterday marched in procession through the streets of Jullundur shouting slogans against the ejectment of tenants from lands in Chandigarh, the site for the new capital of the State.

Though section 144 Cr. P. C. was in force in the city the police did not interfere with the procession which terminated without any incidents.

A joint conference of Socialist parties in East Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh had decided to launch a kisan satyagraha against ejectment without making any alternative arrangements.

INSURED COVERS STOLEN

JUBBULPORE, April 15. (PTI): Eight mail bags containing insured covers and articles were found missing from the General Post Office here yesterday.

The police stated today that after a vigorous search five empty bags were recovered, with their contents missing.

The extent of the loss has not yet been established.

TRAFFIC DELAYED IN BERLIN

MARIENBORN, April 15. (PTI-Reuter): German police said last night that new Mongolian guards on the Soviet side of the border with British zone near here had delayed west bound traffic from Berlin for several hours.

The new guards, who took over from Russians on Thursday night, had instituted careful checking.

Last night there were 50 vehicles waiting on the Soviet side of the border. On Friday morning there was a queue three miles long.

Overseas Telegrams

NEW DELHI, April 15: Overseas Communications Service has notified that Scandinavian Airlines Code is now admitted in telegrams to or from Austria in addition to Codes already allowed.

It is also notified by the Service that Suifenho in Kirin Province, China will be opened for international telegraph traffic from April 15, 1950 subject to restrictions applicable to other parts of China.

a further export of 500 tons of raw rubber out of India.

The same Minister told Mr. Kamath that during January-June 1949 licences for import of torch light cases were given liberally and were issued to all applicants for the full amount covered by their applications.

Mr. Gadgil said in a written reply that the question of issue of additional licences for importing raw film was receiving the consideration of the Government.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

The Rehabilitation Minister told Mr. Sidhwa that the monthly rent realised from urban immovable evacuee property in India upto 31-12-49 was nearly Rs. 8,16,662. Information in respect of Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Madhyabhar was being awaited while no rent was being realised in Mysore, Coorg and Travancore-Cochin. The States realising largest amounts are: Punjab Rs. 3,00,000; Delhi Rs. 2,01,000; and Uttar Pradesh Rs. 1,32,141.10-0; Bhopal with Rs. 30 per mensem realised the lowest rent.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 14, 2006
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 27, 1369.
Parsi: Avan 16, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-22 a.m. Sunset: 6-56 p.m.
Hightide: 11-52, 23-42.
Lowtide: 05-30, 17-40.

Today's Engagements

AZAD PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE: Anniversary celebrations at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor, presiding, 4 p.m.

SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGHA: Karnatak Unification Day at Dhuru Hall, B. B. Dadar, Mr. M. R. Prabhu, presiding, 5 p.m. Mr. S. R. Kanthi, Parliamentary Secretary, will speak.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. B. D. Wagh to speak on "Predictive Astrology", at Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Chaupatty, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Speech by Mr. S. K. Raman on "A trip to Ajantha", at Sangam premises, Matunga, 6 p.m.

THE GREATER BOMBAY COMPOUNDERS' UNION: General Body meeting at the Grains and Seeds Association Hall, Kalbadevi Road, 3 p.m., to elect members of the Working Committee.

BAND MUSIC AT PARSİ COLONY, DADAR, by Ferns Melody Boys, 6 to 8 p.m.

THE BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will hold its 13th Teachers' Day on next Friday when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will preside. The Association requests the heads of schools to declare, a holiday on that day to enable teachers to participate in the function.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: The 47th Annual General Meeting at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Mandali's Registered Office, 8, Nana-bhai Lane, Fort.

Musical Feature

All-India Radio, Bombay, will present "Marusthal Ka Geet", a musical feature in Hindi written and produced by Janardan Mukhtidoot. The music is composed by P. S. Dixit. The feature can be heard on both Bombay 'A' and 'B' at 12-15 p.m.

Comic Opera At Bandra

A gay musical, "My Nephew's Wife", will be presented by St. Anne's Community, Pali Hill, at St. Stanislaus' High School, Bandra, on the 22nd and 23rd April at 8-30 p.m. for children and adults respectively. This light opera combines farcical situations with delightful French airs and sparkling dialogue. The vocal talent is supported by a full-scale orchestra. One of the highlights of the play is a gipsy sequence. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police will preside at the concert.

"Rainbow Revelry"

The diocesan charities of Bombay, are expected to profit considerably, when the "Rainbow Revelry", a delightful extravaganza of mirth and music will come on the boards at the St. Xavier's College Hall, Friday next.

Sponsored by the Young Women's Graduates Sodality, Rainbow Revelry promises to be ideal fare for lovers of light entertainment. It contains many songs, dances and musical sketches, and the credit for its presentation goes to Mr. Merwyn Almeida who has given his best, along with a band of talented men and women.

The extravaganza, which was last presented in September, had attracted a crowded house.

WRONG TABLET LED TO DEATH

BOMBAY, Saturday. Harischandra Laxman, who was admitted into the K.E.M. Hospital late last evening, died this morning. The cause of his death is suspected to be opium poisoning.

It is said he was suffering from diarrhoea for six days prior to his death, and his mother gave him one tablet of "Bai Coli" After two hours he became unconscious and was rushed to the hospital.

EXPROPRIATE LANDS OF BIG OWNERS

Short-cut To More Production: Suggestion In Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday. An outright suggestion to Government to expropriate the lands of the big land-owners of Bombay, without the payment of compensation and to redistribute the same among the peasantry, was made by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Socialist, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, today, the last day of the present Budget Session. Attendance was thin, as a good number of the members had left for their places either last evening or this morning.

Mr. Khedgikar asked the Government to turn their energies to a simultaneous reduction in the prices of food-stuffs as well as other consumer goods. To reduce food prices alone and keep the price structure of other commodities intact, would spell disaster to the rural population and might have serious repercussions on the Grow More Food Campaign.

FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION

Mr. Khedgikar expressed these views when the House took up for discussion two resolutions which had been moved earlier on the last non-official day, by Mr. H. V. Pataskar and Mr. V. P. Powar, regarding the production of foodgrains and their distribution in the State of Bombay.

Mr. Pataskar's resolution asked Government "to reorientate its policy in regard to production and distribution of foodgrains".

Mr. Powar's resolution asked Government to "abolish the present system of controls including controls on wagons and movement of goods, foodgrains, petrol, kerosene, iron and steel, cement corrugated sheets, paper etc., by State Legislation".

The two resolutions were debated together.

Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, Peasants' and Workers' Party, stated that the agrarian policy of the Government was all wrong. Government's efforts to teach the peasants to till the land was as futile as teaching fish to swim. The number of men Government had appointed to supervise agrarian operations was greater than the number of workers on the land itself.

IMPORTANT

Mr. Peter Alvares, Socialist, said, that the problem was of country-wide importance. He therefore urged that it should be tackled on an All-India basis, the State of Bombay accepting responsibility as far as its own territory was concerned. That way, alone, he believed, the iniquitous distinction between the deficit and the surplus provinces could be removed.

Mr. Alvares stressed the importance of planning in the scheme of agriculture. He further urged that tenants should be given proprietary rights in the land.

He asked Government to adopt necessary measures for bringing about a price parity between agricultural and industrial labour.

Concluding he opined that controls should remain as long as the present scarcity lasted.

Further discussion on the Bill was deferred to the next session of the Assembly.

About a dozen other non-official Bills were withdrawn by their authors. The House then prorogued.

The Bombay Legislative Council also prorogued today after passing some of the official Bills already passed by the Assembly.

Bombay Assembly Prorogued

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Bombay Legislative Assembly prorogued today after sitting for 42 days. A message from Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, proroguing the House was read by the Speaker before the members finally dispersed. The Assembly will now meet again in Poona after the monsoon.

Out of the 42 days on which the Assembly met, 38 were devoted to official business and four to the discussion of non-official Bills and resolutions. In all, the Assembly disposed of 28 official bills, including such controversial Bills as the Bill to amend the limits of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Public Trusts Bill. The budget discussion took in all 18 days, during which 57 cut motions were discussed.

During the four days of non-official

business, five new non-official Bills were introduced in the House, of which one was withdrawn. Two old non-official Bills were further discussed and withdrawn.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, April 16.

Air News From Delhi

English 8 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 5, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m., 1 p.m., 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m., 6-10, 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 7-15 p.m.; Telugu 7 a.m., 1-50 p.m., 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhora bhaee, 7-35 Physical education, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 R. Joshi, G. geet, 8-15 Hirabai Barodekar, lalit, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 V. H. Khan, badahans-sarang, 12-15 p.m. J. Mukhtideet, musical feature, H. 12-50 Kusum Shroff and sisters, G. garbeget, 1-10 M. Ismail, vichitra been, 1-40 Listeners' requests, by L. Clarke, 5-0 N. Patankar, multani, 6-10 R. Joshi, G. geet, 6-20 V. H. Khan, barari, 7-0 L. K. Kunte, clarienet, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 R. Joshi, G. geet, 7-30 D. T. Desai, flute, 7-45 kar, basant, 9-15 Kusum Shoff and sisters, G. garbigets, 9-30 Radio trailer, 9-45 Radio orch., 10-0 Special. VARIATIONS—8 a.m. D. T. Desai, flute, 8-45 Hirabai Barodekar, M. pad, 1-0 p.m. S. V. Phadnis, M. songs, 1-30 M. Raichurkar, K. bhajan, 1-50 N. N. Patankar, tarana, 5-30 For children, 6-0 B. Manjrekar, kh. gauri, 6-20 For rural listeners, 8-15 G. S. Yellapurkar, K. songs, 9-0 S. V. Phadnis, M. songs, 10-0 Chandrashekharia, veena, 10-15 Hirabai Barodekar, bagheshribahar.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Bhakti bhav, 7-45 Week's highlights, 8-15 Chheta Gandharva, 9-0 Malati Deshmukh, violin, 9-15 P. Sagar, bhajan, 5-30 p.m. Malati Deshmukh, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6 Bhajan, 6-10 Chhota Gandharva, thumri, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 Raas Ramana, 7-15 G. talk, on Upanishad, 7-30 P. Sagar, bhajan, 7-45 Chhota Gandharva, M. Pad, 8-0 Moonth's song, 8-10 Locals, 8-45 "Saz sangheet", 9-30 P. Sagar, bhajans, 9-45 Chhota Gandharva, v. and d. khyal, 10-0 As in Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 Ashram bhajanvali, 7-40 N. Khan, sitar, 7-50 M. Vaidya, geet, 8-15 Urmi, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda, 5-45 M. Vaidya, geets, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Musical quiz, 6-45 N. Khan, sitar, 7-0 "Desh angani thumri", 7-15 G. talk on Upanishad, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 N. Khan, sitar, 8-30 As in Delhi, 8-45 R. Mehta, kh. a. Kannada, 9-30 R. Mehta, kh. 10-0 N. N. Pathak's feature.

B. B. C.

SUNDAY, April 16.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 7 a.m. Scotland v. England, 7-14 Accordeon Interlude, 7-45 Michael Krein Saxophone Quartet, 8 Think on these Things, 8-15 Weekly Sports sports Summary, 8-45 Boyd Neel Orchestra, 10 Listener's Choice, 11 Sports Choice, 11-45 Time for Worship, 12 Music in Miniature, 12-45 p.m. Programme Parade, 1 In Town Tonight, 1-30 Listener's Choice, 2-30 Country Questions, 3 Sunday Service, 4-45 Nights at the Opera, 5-45 Accordeon Interlude (Gramophone records), 6 From the Children's Hour, 6-45 Journey into Melody, 7-45 Concerto, 8-45 Donald Peers, 9-15 Religious Talk, 9-45 Ray's A Laugh, 10-15 London Forum.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. Radio Roundabout, 8-5 Khyali Mulaqaten, 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men, 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

A three-day Pakistan Co-operative Conference is expected to be held at Peshawar during the last week of April. The Conference will consider ways and means for stepping up the co-operative system in Pakistan.

THUNDER-STORMS IN W. BENGAL

All-India Weather

POONA, April 15 (P.T.I.): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

The low pressure area over west Rajasthan and the south Punjab (P) has moved north-eastwards and lies this morning over the south Punjab (P) and the adjoining parts of the Punjab (I). It is likely to move north-eastwards.

There have been local thundershowers in Assam and scattered thundershowers in Orissa and the hills of the Punjab (I). Isolated thundershowers have also been reported from West Bengal and Madhyabharat.

Day temperatures continued to be below normal over north-east India and east Uttar Pradesh, being markedly so over Bihar and the adjoining regions of west Bengal.

Forecast Valid Until Sunday Evening: Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Assam and occur locally in sub-Himalayan West Bengal. There will be local thundershowers in the Punjab (I), west Uttar Pradesh and isolated thundershowers in and around Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and east Uttar Pradesh. A few dust storms may occur in north Rajasthan and dust-raising winds are expected to continue in south Rajasthan. Kutch and north Saurashtra.

The following is the daily weather showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from March 1, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Abu 83 65 0 0 minus 0.2; Ahmedabad 103 74 0 0 minus 0.1; Ahmednagar 101 61 0 0.1 minus 0.2; Ajmer 97 76 0 0.2 minus 0.1; Allahabad 100 69 0 1.8 plus 1.1; Aurangabad 101 74 0 0.2 minus 0.1; Ambala 94 62 0 1.8 minus 0.6; Bangalore 95 68 0 0 minus 1.0; Baroda 98 75 0 0 0; Belgaum 94 59 0 0.5 minus 0.7; Bhopal 99 75 0 7.6 plus 1.1; BOMBAY 89 75 0 0 minus 0.1; Calcutta 94 — 0 2.3 plus 0.3; Cuttack 98 80 0 3.5 plus 1.9; Darjiling 55 45 0 5.9 plus 2.8; Delhi 98 77 0 0.7 0; Gwalior 103 73 0 0.3 —; Hyderabad (Dn.) 102 74 0 0.1 minus 1.1; Indore 98 71 0 0.2 plus 0.1; Jaipur 100 81 0 0.1 minus 0.3; Jubulpore 101 72 0 1.4 plus 0.8; Kolhapur — 62 0 0.3 —; Lucknow 92 73 0 0.5 0; Madras 103 81 0 0.4 minus 0.1; Mahabaleswar 81 62 0 0.1 minus 0.4; Bangalore 88 74 0 0.1 minus 0.6; Mussoorie 69 49 0 4.1 plus 1.1; Mysore 97 66 0 0 minus 1.0; Nagpur 104 74 0 1.2 plus 0.3; Ootacamund 74 48 0 0.3 minus 2.1; Patna 89 73 0 0.2 minus 0.3; Patiala 93 71 0 1.3 —; Poona 97 63 0 0.4 plus 0.1; Rajkot 104 74 0 0 minus 0.1; Shillong 63 49 0.7 4.3 minus 0.1; Sholapur 104 71 0 0.3 minus 0.1; Simla 62 49 0.1 4.5 plus 1.2; Surat 90 82 0 0 0; Teruchi 104 80 0 0.3 minus 0.3;

3 Women Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday. Acting on information received, the Crime Branch (C. I. D.), with the aid of a bogus customer, raided a flat at Lal Baug, and arrested three women on a charge of selling rice at Rs 3 per paylee.

INDO-SWISS TRADE AGREEMENT

BERNE, April 15 (PTI-Reuter):—Trade talks between India and Switzerland have been concluded but certain points are subject to confirmation by the two governments, an Indian legation spokesman said here today.

The Indian delegation was headed by Mr. Dhirajlal Bhulabhai Desai, Indian Minister to Switzerland.

6,000 Tons Of Steel For Refugee Rehabilitation

CALCUTTA, April 15 (PTI): An ad hoc allotment of 6,000 tons of iron and steel has, it is learnt, been placed at the disposal of the West Bengal Government by the Government of India for the purpose of rehabilitating displaced persons. The Government of India, have, however, laid down a condition that these materials should be released to various small industries and small engineering firms and that for every extra ton so released, the recipient should employ at least three displaced persons in its factory.

The Bihar Government are creating 25 additional stipends of Rs. 30/- each per month for school students, besides providing a sum of Rs. 1,500 for books and other grants.

Solitary Goal Carries Punjab Sports Into Semi-final

UNITED PARSEE CRICKET

Panday's Unbeaten 50 For Grant Road XI

BOMBAY, Saturday. Grant Road XI in their Semi-final Match against Tardeo XI in the United Parsee Association Cricket Shield Tournament batting first made 122 runs for loss of 3 wickets today on the Baronet Cricket Club Ground at Azad Maidan.

Both the teams are as under: GRANT ROAD XI: J. Unwalla (Captain), K. Peddar, Leninwalla, M. Panday, M. Golwalla, S. Shroff, B. Karbhari, S. Modi, R. Mehta, P. Wadia and F. P. Garda.

TARDEO XI: R. M. Dadachanji (Captain), F. Peddar, B. Daruwalla, E. Billimoria, D. Bhada, R. Patel, P. F. Pavri, G. Shroff, M. Dadachanji, D. Mody and J. Gandhi.

Making first use of the wicket Grant Road XI opened their innings through Leninwalla and K. Peddar. They started disastrously losing first wicket at the total 10 and the second one when the score had moved to only 21.

The third wicket partnership between M. Panday and M. Golwalla realised 40 runs when Golwalla was clean bowled by B. Daruwalla for 19. (61-3-19).

S. Shroff joined M. Panday and both of them took the score to 122, when the play for the day ended. M. Panday and S. Shroff are batting with 50 and 37 runs respectively.

B. Daruwalla claimed 2 wickets for 32 runs for Tardeo XI.

The match will be continued tomorrow at 10-15 a.m.

Grant Road XI (1st Innings): Leninwalla run out 4; K. Peddar b B. Daruwalla 10; M. Panday batting 50; M. Golwalla b B. Daruwalla 19; S. Shroff batting 37; B. Karbhari; S. Modi; J. Unwalla; R. Mehta; P. Wadia and F. P. Garda to bat, Extras 2; TOTAL 122 (for loss of 3 wickets).

Fall of wickets: 1 for 10, 2 for 21 and 3 for 61.

Bowling Analysis: R. Patel 8-4-13-0; D. Bhada 9-2-26-0; P. F. Pavri 11-5-26-0; B. Daruwalla 14-4-32-2; H. Dadachanji 8-0-16-0; F. Peddar 3-0-6-0.

ALL CEYLON LAWN TENNIS TOURNEY

Seshadri And Vishnu Mohan Beaten

COLOMBO, April 15 (PTI-Reuters). Seshadri and Vishnu Mohan (India) were beaten in the final of the Men's Doubles of the All-Ceylon Lawn Tennis championships at Nuwara Eliya. They lost to Ceylon's F. J. De Sarām and Noel De Costa 4-6 6-2 6-3 4-6 8-10.

In a game of fluctuating fortunes the Indians fought hard but in the final stages, Mohan appeared to be overcome by the tension and made some errors which the Ceylon pair were quick to turn to advantage.

Ian Occleshaw (Australia) reached the finals of the Men's Singles beating Douglas Fonseka (Ceylon) 6-8 9-7 6-2.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana: 5-30 p.m. Lusitanians vs. Punjab Police (Aga Khan Cup Quarter-final).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage: 4-30 p.m. Times vs. Khandoba Vijay 5-40 p.m. I. C. I. League vs. Y. M. C. A.

G. I. P. Railway Ground, Parel: 3-40 p.m. M. Y. Boys "A" vs. L. Pioneers "B".

4-40 p.m. K. P. C. A. vs. B. Wizards "B".

5-40 p.m. G. I. P. "C" vs. Elphinstone Mills.

Police Ground, Parel: 2-40 p.m. M. B. M. S. C. vs. Youth Union.

4-40 p.m. Asian S. C. vs. B. I. G. Ins.

5-40 p.m. Fort Rangers vs. Reserve Bank.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday. PUNJAB SPORTS from Calcutta became the first team to qualify for the semi-final round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this evening by defeating the Mysore Gold Cup Winners G. I. P. Railway by a solitary goal scored in the first half of play and defended resolutely for the rest of the game to hang on to their valuable lead right till the final whistle. Earlier in the evening Lucky Stars from Belgaum playing better than the Bombay City triumphed by two goals to one and earned the right to meet Hindustan Aircraft from Bangalore in the quarter-final.

The G. I. P. Railway have themselves to blame for their defeat for they gave a very disappointing display today not all in keeping with their reputation. Their forwards and intermediate line instead of adopting quick passing held on to the ball too long which enabled the Punjab Sports defenders to cover up every attacking player in which task they were helped to considerable extent by their forward who fell back and helped to crowd them out.

The match to great extent was ruined by the poor umpiring of both M. S. Joseph and F. Stevens who committed so many serious mistakes which at this important stage of the tournament means everything to the teams participating and it was particularly shocking to see both the umpires especially umpire Stevens allow the Punjab Sports defenders to employ questionable and dirty tactics to stop a player whenever the need arose.

There were two definite cases of deliberate fouling in the Punjab Sports Circle when the G. I. P. looked like equalising but the Calcutta defenders in the words of two first class umpires from upcountry who really know their onions they called it "Wrestling" and were indeed surprised to see it tolerated by the B.P.H.A. Umpires.

The G. I. P. were always on top of the opponents but their forwards with the exception of inside right A. Fernandes played far below form. It appeared that the reputation of the Beighton Cup runners-up had over-awed them and it was deplorable to see experienced players like Munir, Boccaro, Mulla, Pyare Lal and Gayyum falling easy prey to the hard hitting and robust methods of the opposing defenders.

The Punjab Sports have in a large measure to thank their right full-back Ajit Singh for bottling up the wily Munir completely. His was a splendid display for time and again he broke up dangerous movements by the rival forwards and cleared the ball to such good purpose enabling his colleagues to recover themselves. He was ably supported by centre-half Prakash and the two wing halves Inderjit and Atma. Z. Carapiet the roving leader of their attack was throughout the game the greatest source of danger to the railway goal and whenever he got hold of the ball he invariably had the tried defenders like Lall Mohammed and Nabi Shah baffled.

Hardly was the game five minutes old when Umpire Stevens administered a caution unnecessarily to Lall Mohammed for dangerous play when there was no need at all to do so. So it could be clearly seen that the railway defender did not deliberately hit B. R. Singh when he attempted a first-time clearance which struck the Calcutta forward on his check.

Transferring play to the other end the G. I. P. lost a glorious opportunity of opening their account when R. Keshan sent in a grand goalmouth centre but both Munir and Lyte failed to connect with it. At the other end Donnelly brought off a fine save from Z. Carapiet from close in. Five minutes before the interval the same player crashed the ball to the hoards with a rasping shot from the top of the circle after he managed to elude both Nabi Shah and Qayyum and this goal was the only one to be recorded during the match. The railway should have drawn level but Munir failed to use his deadly left flick from close in when he dribbled his way past the opposing defenders and before he could position himself for a shot at goal he was deprived of the ball.

Punjab Sports changed ends with a lead of a solitary goal and after the resumption the Railwaymen did the bulk of the attacking but their wrong tactics did not help them to overcome the rival defenders.

Lyte threw away a grand chance when A. Fernandes broke through on the right and centred the ball but the left-winger instead of steadying himself and then shooting attempted a

first-timer which went wide of the mark. Munir then made one of his solo attempts to score on his own which he almost succeeded in doing had he not been brought down by left-half Inderjit Singh who to make matters worse sat on top of Munir and prevented him from reaching the ball. But Umpire Stevens ignored the incident completely taking no notice of it at all.

The teams were as follows:— Punjab Sports Club (Calcutta): Kalwant Singh; Ajit Singh and Sarwan Singh; Atma Singh, Prakash, and Inderjit Singh, Sat Pal, Amir Singh, Z. Carapiet, B. R. Singh and Harjinder Singh.

G. I. P. Railway: Donnelly; Lall Mohammed and Nabi Shah; Mulla, Pyare Lal and Qayyum; R. Kishan, A. Fernandes, M. Boccaro, Munir and Lyte.

Umpires: M. S. Joseph and F. Stevens.

LUCKY STARS BEAT BOMBAY CITY

Lucky Stars of Belgaum gave a creditable performance against Bombay City, who played a very disappointing match and won by the odd goal in three.

Belgaum must be given credit for putting up a combined effort which saw pivot R. Cabriel distribute with extreme judiciousness and enable his forwards to combine well. Dadoo it was who was outstanding in the forward line and with the help of Janadi he was very effective.

City taking advantage of the visitors inability to settle down stormed the Lucky Stars goal and Gerry Ireland scored pushing a capital goalmouth pass from left outer Gasper past Shinde, the Belgaum goalie.

But it only took another minute for Belgaum to draw level for Dadoo pushed the ball through Lynn's pads. Then came the fourth minute when Belgaum spoilt a golden opportunity of going ahead when Dadoo unfortunately for his side pushed the ball wide instead of allowing it to go to Gulab who was in a better position to score.

Lucky Stars Belgaum failed to translate their numerous chances specially the fine through forward passes which their centre half Cabriel served up. Dadoo failed twice with close in shots, when he tried to flick from close in.

A minute before the end Bombay City proved unlucky for they had Shinde tested thrice in the goalmouth but with unimaginable speed he recovered each time to save and prevent City from gaining the lead before the breather.

It was only midway through the second half that Dadoo made for City's goal and passed to Gulab to shoot but Lynn saved well and cleared. Janadi was confronted with the rebound but he missed the ball.

Dadoo was badly obstructed when he was making a grand solo attempt to score. He had run fast into circle and pushed to the left of Lynn the City custodian and when Dadoo swerved to connect Lynn put his leg out to hinder him. A penalty bully should have been awarded, but instead a 25 yard bully was given by Umpire Gentle.

But Belgaum were not to be denied a goal for one minute later Janadi the left outer sent in a high one which had Lynn completely beaten ten minutes before the end of time.

The City lost a last minute chance of scoring when Middlecoat swung wildly at a capital centre from M. Gardner and missed completely from point blank range to allow Belgaum Stars to enter the quarter-finals.

The teams:— Lucky Stars, Belgaum: Shinde; Lagade, Faizulla; Mendonca, R. Gabriel, A. K. Mulla; Kadam, J. Fernandes, Dadoo, Gulab, Janadi.

Bombay City: H. Lynn; E. Moses, H. Roberts; Olliver, Middlecoat, Davids; Gardner, Ireland, A. Abraham, J. Rodrigues, Gasper.

Pak. Win By 10 Wickets

CEYLON BEATEN IN SECOND TEST

KARACHI, April 15 (P.T.I.-Reuters): Pakistan gained a First Innings lead of 98 runs in the Second Test Match against Ceylon here today. In reply to Ceylon's First Innings score of 162 Pakistan were dismissed this morning for 260.

At Lunch Ceylon had scored 58 for 2 wickets in their Second Innings.

Ceylon took only 45 minutes to dismiss the four remaining Pakistan batsmen for the addition of 40 runs to the overnight score. Trailing 98 runs behind on First Innings Ceylon had scored 58 for the loss of two Second Innings wickets at Lunch.

Resuming at the overnight total of 20 for 6 Pakistan went out for runs this morning. De Soya maintaining his form today did most of the damage sending back Asghar, Fazal Mahmood and Waqar Hasan while Wijesinghe terminated Pakistan's Innings at 260 when, luring Chippa out, enabled Navaratne to stomp him.

Makin Salih and Rodrigo opened Ceylon's Innings in fine style collecting 50 runs in 49 minutes. The Makin Salih was clean-bowled by Khan Mohammad while Chippa sent Rodrigo's bails flying with a well-flighted ball. Goonesena and Jayasinghe were together at Lunch having scored respectively 1 and 2.

Ceylon were all out for 149 in their Second Innings.

Pakistan won the Second Test by Ten Wickets.

Pakistan made 55 without loss in their Second Innings to beat Ceylon by Ten Wickets.

SCORE BOARD

CEYLON (First Innings) 162
Pakistan (First Innings): Imtiaz c Navaratne b De Soya 20, Alimuddin b Dalpathado 26, Anwar Hussain st. Navaratne b De Soya 56, Maqsood st. Navaratne b Goonesena 51, Saeed c and b De Soya 8, Dinshaw run out 8, Asgharali c Navaratne b De Soya 28, Waqar Hasan b De Soya 33, Fazal Mahmood c Jayasinghe b De Soya 20, Khan Mohammad not out 5, Chippa st. Navaratne b Wijesinghe 0, Extras 5, TOTAL 260.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 42, 2 for 58, 3 for 136, 4 for 148, 5 for 172, 6 for 175, 7 for 220, 8 for 241, 9 for 260 and 10 for 260.

Ceylon (Second Innings): Makin Salih b Khan Mohammad 22, Rodrigo b Chippa 30, Goonesena c Maqsood b Chippa 12, Jayasinghe c Fazal Mahmood b Chippa 26, Navaratne l.b.w. Khan Mohammad 12, Coomaraswamy b Fazal Mahmood 7, Wijesinghe c Imtiaz b Chippa 7, Jayawickreme c Alimuddin b Chippa 0, Kelaart c Waqar Hasan b Fazal Mahmood 19, Dalpathado b Fazal Mahmood 6, De Soya not out 0, Extras 8, TOTAL 149.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 53, 2 for 55, 3 for 94, 4 for 95, 5 for 106, 6 for 123, 7 for 132, 8 for 125, 9 for 142 and 10 for 149.

Bowling Analysis: Khan Mohammad 14-2-39-2; Anwar Hussain 4-4-12-0; Fazal Mahmood 14-3-21-3; Chippa 25-8-53-5; Maqsood 2-1-6-0.

Pakistan (Second Innings): Imtiaz Ahmad not out 28, Anwar Hussain not out 27, Extras 0, TOTAL (for no loss) 55.

Bowling Analysis: Dalpathado 2-0-23-0; Wijesinghe 3-0-18-0; Coomaraswamy 2-4-0-14-0.

TODAY'S BASEBALL LINE-UPS

Married Men Vs Singles

BOMBAY, Saturday. The line-ups for Sunday's April 16th American Association baseball game which begins at 10-00 a.m. at the Cooperage are as follows:

MARRIED MEN: J. Hanlon; L. Britton; J. Scott; W. McComb; C. Timberlake; W. Connell; J. Tucker; A. Neff; H. Hawkins; C. Jefferys.

SINGLE MEN: F. Onisko; J. Pease; J. Hlavacek; J. Donovan; A. Bernachia; O. Hauge; D. Scattergood; N. Dorrance; F. Brown; G. Wishert;

Umpire: H. M. Canal.
Commentator: L. Kama-

AMATEURS LUCKY WINNERS

Navy's Plucky Display In Nadkarni Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday. Bombay Amateurs, holders of the Nadkarni Cup and this year's star-studded outfit received more opposition than was expected from the Indian Navy at the Cooperage this evening and managed to win by the odd goal in five.

The Amateurs a powerful team on paper will have to improve their game considerably if they hope to come of tops again this year; they were a shade too confident and toyed about with the opposing team when they should have been going all out for goals. It was only when the Navy hit back that the Amateurs took things seriously.

The champions were the first to score their left-footed marksman Thomas who collected a miss clearance from a goal mouth scrimmage shot to give the opposing custodian no chance. This goal came in the eleventh minute of play.

Nine minutes later Laloo playing centre forward netted his sides second goal converting a capital pass from the left-outer Shesappa. The score stood at this at half time.

After the breather the Navy smartened up. The only thing that prevented them scoring was the fact that the inner trio were always absent; the flankmen sent down some excellent centres; their tenacity was rewarded, however, when Stewart their efficient right-outer ran down the flank to beat Bhoja, the Amateurs custodian.

The Amateurs stung by this sudden reverse fought back and midway through this session Parab ripped home a veritable pile-driver from the head of the box to put Amateurs further ahead.

This, however, sealed the fate of the Navy who concentrated only on keeping the score-board untouched but they were due another run of good luck when Jayaram sent across a capital centre which Raju converted.

After this the Navy tried to force the issue and stormed the opponents goal but Mandon proved too good for them.

The Navy walked away from the field with justifiable pride against a team so superior to them having succumbed by the odd goal in five.

The following were the teams: BOMBAY AMATEURS: Bhoja; Mandon D.M., Sunder Shetty; Narayan, Joveiano, Puthran; Laxman, Parab, Laloo, Thomas, Sheshappa.

INDIAN NAVY: Mukundam; George Vikram; Bhattacharya, Pillai, David, Stewart, Subramanyan, Raju, Nicholson, Jayaram.

Referee: N. K. Utchill. Earlier in the evening in the same tournament GIP Railway had the better of Bombay Gymkhana beating them by four goals to one in their replayed match. Tambe proved to be their star goalgetter netting twice, while Aziz and Shiva scored one each.

Smithers reduced the margin for the Bombay Gymkhana.

The teams: GIP RAILWAY: Sukhlal; Almeida, T. D'Souza; Gulabsingh, Dalgado; M. D'Souza, Tambe, Aziz, Shiva, Bhickoo.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Chip-lin; Boyle, Francis Deslandes, Williamson, Collins, Hamilton, Milligan, Smithers, Bourcier, Mullock.

Referee: D. P. Puthran.

MEASLES OVERTAKES WEST INDIES PLAYER

LONDON, April 15 (PTI-Reuters). Kenneth Trestail, the Trinidad all-rounder, a member of the West Indies touring cricket team which arrived here last Sunday, was taken to hospital today suffering from measles. He hopes to be fit in time for the opening first class match of the tour which starts against Worcestershire on May 6. The other members of the party are all fit and most of them practised at Lords today. A bitter north-east wind made conditions unpleasant. The batting was most impressive though the bowlers did not extend themselves.

STARS AND STRIPES FANCIED IN LADIES EVENT

(By Our Racing Correspondent) BOMBAY, Saturday. The following are my selections for to-morrow's Gymkhana race meeting:

1st RACE	★
RUHSANA II	Win
AFRICA STAR	Next Best
2nd RACE	★
SHOBHA	Win
STARS AND STRIPES	Next Best
3rd RACE	★
CHURCHILL	Win
GWALIOR'S CHOICE	Next Best
4th RACE	★
MOONLIGHT & SHADOWS	Win
BOTTICELLI	Next Best
5th RACE	★
KANGAROO	Win
GWALIOR'S CHOICE	Next Best
6th RACE	★
STARS & STRIPES	Next Best
STARS AND STRIPES	Win
CARREMAR	Next Best
7th RACE	★
MEDALLION	Win
RUHSANA II	Next Best
8th RACE	★
KARAN	Win
SAL MUBARAK	Next Best
if ab. STARS AND STRIPES	

ACCEPTANCES

THE BENGAL RELIEF STAKES Division III. Romantic 10-0 minus 110 yds Suraj 12-0 minus 100 yds; Bujrang 11-4 minus 40 yds; Merry Girl 12-7 minus 80 yds; Nirmala 11-0 minus 40 yds; Barukh 10-5 minus 40 yds; Solomon 10-7 minus 30 yds; Bright Star 9-0 minus 10 yds; Rt. Honourable 13-6 minus 10 yds; Marshal 11-6 minus 10 yds; Rukhsana II 13-0 minus 10 yds; Sherry H. H. 13-0 Scratch; Africa Star 10-12 Scratch; George 10-2 Scratch; Blue Danube 10-0 plus 20 yds.

THE BENGAL RELIEF STAKES Division I. Sal Mubarak 10-4 minus 150 yds, Shangrila 10-4 minus 150 yds; Stars and Stripes 11-7 minus 140 yds; Care-free 11-6 minus 130 yds; Kanan 10-2 minus 110 yds; Jane Man 10-4 minus 100 yds; My Choice 12-0 minus 100 yds; Pixie 11-6 minus 90 yds; Lass 10-10 minus 70 yds; Kangaroo 11-4 minus 60 yds; Rohini 13-0 minus 50 yds; Shobha 13-0 minus 30 yds; Rat Rani II 11-6 minus 50 yds; Ruby 14-10 minus 50 yds; Mohan 10-2 minus 50 yds; Lipstick 13-6 minus 30 yds.

THE BENGAL RELIEF STAKES Division II. Churchill 10-7 minus 130 yds; Winsome Wench 10-12 minus 90 yds; The Pie 11-6 minus 90 yds; Blue Diamond 13-1 minus 80 yds; Flare Up 12-0 minus 80 yds; Hornet 12-4 minus 70 yds; Kalma 10-4 minus 70 yds; Gwalior's Choice 13-0 minus 60 yds; Silver Mug 13-0 minus 40 yds; Eliza 10-0 minus 60 yds; Bracken 10-7 minus 60 yds; Basant 14-10 minus 50 yds; Mandon 11-4 minus 40 yds; Virangana 13-6 minus 40 yds; Vishakha 11-6 minus 40 yds; Silver Cloud 8-11 minus 20 yds.

THE LIGHTNING PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs. Powzia 10-0; Moonlight and Shadows 9-12; Romantic Kiss 8-8; Botticelli 8-13; Star of America 8-13; Jai Malhar 8-10; Ghafiah 8-9; Billy Boy 8-8; Chandrashekar 8-5; Slap and Tickle 8-4; Malka 7-10.

THE K. N. CUP Division I. Malka 9-0 minus 170 yds; Stars and Stripes 11-7 minus 150 yds; Winsome Wench 10-12 minus 80 yds; Pixie 11-6 minus 70 yds; The Pie 11-6 minus 70 yds; Kangaroo 11-4 minus 60 yds; Hornet 12-4 minus 50 yds; Rat Rani II 11-6 minus 30 yds; Bulbul 13-0 minus 20 yds; Gwalior's Choice 13-0 minus 20 yds; Shobha 13-0 minus 10 yds; Sherry 13-0 minus 10 yds; Lipstick 13-6 Scratch; Bracken 10-7 Scratch.

THE USHA CUP—Dist. 5 furlongs. Stars and Stripes 9-0 minus 50 yds. Carefree 9-7 minus 30 yds, Buntly 9-10 minus 30 yds., Lucky Day 11-10 minus 20 yds., Veera 11-10 plus 20 yds., Billy 7-7 minus 20 yds., Sushila 9-2 Scratch. Niloufer 9-6 plus 10 yds., Most Charming 8-7 plus 10 yds., Carremar 10-2 plus 20 yds., Nina 9-8 plus 20 yds., Alishan 9-7 plus 20 yds., Quicksilver 9-7 plus 20 yds., Honey 9-10 plus 30 yds. Sohella 7-7 plus 50 yds., Eliza 9-0 plus

50 yds., Robin 8-8 plus 60 yds, Gipsy 7-10 plus 140 yds.

THE K. N. CUP (Div. II)—Dist. 6 Furlongs. Medallion 11-0 minus 110 yds., My Choice 12-0 minus 80 yds., Blue Diamond 10-7 minus 60 yds., Greenhalgh 10-12 minus 60 yds., Africa Star 10-12 plus 60 yds., Rohini 13-0 minus 10 yds. Silver Mug 13-0 plus 30 yds., Rukhsana II 13-0 plus 60 yds., Barukh 10-12 Scratch, Vishakha 11-6 plus 20 yds., Marshal 11-6 plus 20 yds., Mandon 11-4 plus 20 yds., Virangana 13-6 plus 60 yds., Rt. Honourable 13-6 plus 60 yds. Gay Caballero 10-4 plus 80 yds.

THE GWALIOR CUP Dist.—1 Mile. Stars and Stripes 11-0 minus 50 yds, Billy Boy 10-4 minus 30 yds, Sal Mubarak 10-4 minus 20 yds, Farhad 8-4 Scratch, Boadicea 10-12 plus 20 yds., Jane Man 10-4 plus 20 yds., Karam 10-2 plus 20 yds., Red Rock 13-1 plus 40 yds., The Pie 11-6 plus 40 yds., Baaz Bahadur II 13-0 plus 80 yds., Gwalior's Choice 13-0 plus 100 yds., Bulbul 13-0 plus 100 yds., Topsy 13-0 plus 100 yds., Sahran 9-12 plus 90 yds., Highway 13-6 plus 110 yds.

S. I. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday. The South Indian Education Society's High School held their Seventh Annual Athletic Sports on the Indian Gymkhana Ground, Matunga today. All the events were keenly contested and the gathering was largely attended.

His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh presided and distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. His Excellency the Governor donated Rs. 100 for the Prizes and the Cups for the next Year's Athletic Sports.

Dr. A. C. Ramalingam, J.P., the President of South Indian Education Society in his welcome speech gave a detailed account of the school from its start to up-to-date standing; and announced that the donation of Rs. 1,500 was given by Mistry Shapurji Palanji for the Prizes and the Cups for the Year.

The following are the complete results of the events held today:

BOYS SENIORS: 100 METRES DASH: R. S. Ratnam 1. K. V. Santanam 2. Time 13.0 seconds. SENIORS: SACK RACE: R. S. Ratnam 1. K. V. Santanam 2. Time: 19.0 seconds.

SENIORS: OBSTACLE RACE: A. Yognadnan 1. R. S. Ratnam 2. Time: 1 minute 52.0 seconds. INTERMEDIATES: 100 METRES DASH: P. K. Narayan 1. K. Balkrishnan 2. Time: 13.8 seconds.

PRIMARY GRADE INTERMEDIATES: MARBLE AND SPOON RACE: M. V. Vishvanathan 1. B. L. Ramchandran 2. Time: 33.0 seconds.

JUNIORS: THREE LEGGED RACE: P. H. Subramaniam and V. Balsubramaniam 1. R. Subramaniam and D. Krishnamurti 2. Time: 9.0 seconds.

EX-STUDENTS 1/4 MILE RACE: G. Vishvanathan 1. Krishnaprasad 2. STAFF: GENTS: 100 METRES DASH: G. Krishnan 1. K. N. Natrajan 2. Time: 12.8 seconds.

GIRLS SENIORS: 75 METRES DASH: Sarojini Gokaran 1. Sushila Kamat 2. Time: 12.0 seconds.

INTERMEDIATES: POTATO GATHERING: M. Sushila 1. V. Madhuri 2. Time: 32.5 seconds.

PRIMARY GRADE INTERMEDIATES: POTATO GATHERING: N. Kamala 1. Muthulaxmi 2. Time: 35.5 seconds.

JUNIORS: BLINDMAN BUFF: Indramati Sunder 1. A. Alamelu 2.

INTERMEDIATES: 4X75 METRES SHUTTLE RELAY: R. Malini; M. Sushila; K. S. Sita and V. Madhuri: Winners. Time: 56.0 seconds.

Individual Championship for Senior Boys was claimed by R. S. Ratnam by scoring 18 points.

Individual Championship for Senior Girls went to Sarojini Gokaran who scored 13 points.

Individual Championship for Inter Boys was won by P. K. Narayanan who aggregated 10 points.

Individual Championship for Inter Girls was won by M. Sushila who scored 15 points.

G. K. Manoharan won the Individual Championship for Junior Boys by making 8 points.

Miss Visalun claimed the Individual Championship for Junior Girls by scoring 10 points.

JADHAV'S CLEVER DISPLAY

City Police Boxing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Policemen were seen in fistic action at their first Greater Bombay Police Boxing tournament held this evening at the Head Police Office Grounds.

Practically every fight went along the full length except for 4 bouts and quite a high standard was maintained throughout.

Mr. M. M. Chudasama, Commissioner of Police, Bombay presided and distributed the prizes.

What stood out most in this evenings boxing was the grand scientific display of a six year old youngest weighing 43 lbs who has a dogmatic style and a sure punch. This was Sam Jadhav who beat Lahir Santook on points. Both boxers overshadowed three displays of other boxers of the evening.

The following were the results: Boy Const. Atmaram (92 lbs) beat Boy Const. Girdhar (95 lbs) on points.

P.C. 6888/La. (111 lbs) beat P.C. 142/La. (106 lbs) on points. P.C. 11327/La. (102 lbs) beat P.C. 10993/La. (103 lbs) on points.

Sam Jadhav (43 lbs) beat Lahir Santook (45 lbs) Cathedral High School on a knock out.

A. Golap (52 lbs) Cathedral H.S. beat Sampat Jadhav (51 lbs) Rangers on points.

P.C. 3385/La. (112 lbs) beat Recruit S.B. Pandev (111 lbs) on points.

P.N. 6119/Haw (123 lbs) beat P.C. 8969/La. (129 lbs) on a knockout. P.C. 9338/La. (112lbs) beat P.C. 9843/La. (109 lbs) on points.

Recruit Nare Pawar (100 lbs) beat P.C. 10081/La. (104 lbs) on points.

P.C. 6441/La. (116 lbs) beat 4493/La. (112 lbs) on points.

P.C. 766/Sambre (111 lbs) beat P.C. 200/La. (108 lbs) on points.

A.B. M. Raj (108 lbs). I. Navy beat Leo Rodrigues (106 lbs) Petits on points.

B. Castellino (120 lbs) Rangers beat Clerk G. Shetty (120 lbs). Police on points.

T. Ley (132 lbs) Cathedral beat A. Fagan (127 lbs) Christ Church on points.

A. Sequeira (108 lbs) Petits beat Stkr. E. Kapper (108 lbs). I. Navy on points.

Ken Arnold (144 lbs) Rangers D. Shete (144 lbs) Rangers on a knock out.

Hav. Janardan (12b lbs) Police beat Stkr. Mech. Todd (130 lbs) I. Navy on a knock out.

ASTRAKHAN'S FIRST SUCCESS

Princess Elizabeth's Horse Wins Merry Maiden's Stakes

HURST PARK, BURREY, April 15 (PTI-Reuters): Princess Elizabeth's race horse, Astrakhan, a wedding present from the Aga Khan, won her first race when successful in the Merry Maidens Stakes run over one mile here today. Astrakhan, a three-year old filly by Turkhan out of Hastra, started at six to one and ridden by Australian jockey Tommy Burn, beat Quarterdeck, the even money favourite ridden by Gordon Richards, by three-quarters of a length. Jessamine, a twenty to one chance, was a further half a length away third in a field of thirteen.

Astrakhan is trained by W. Smyth in the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk's stable at Arundel, Castle, Sussex.

ABDUL BARI IN FINAL

British Open Squash Rackets Tourney

LONDON, April 15 (PTI-Reuters):—Abdul Bari, of Bombay, the 28-year-old Indian professional champion, today entered the final of the British Open Squash Rackets championship at the Londons Club here.

In the semi-final Bari met Australian Gordon Watson by 9-2 9-2 10-8 after 37 minutes' play.

SHYAMA PRASAD AND NEOGY QUIT CABINET

NEHRU ACCEPTS RESIGNATIONS

Mookerjee To Make Statement In Parliament

NEW DELHI, April 15 (UPI).—The resignations tendered by the two ministers, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Mr. K. C. Neogy were accepted today by the Prime Minister who has written to them formally intimating acceptance of the same. An official communique announcing these resignations is expected to be issued shortly.

Dr. Mookerjee was to have made a statement in Parliament this afternoon explaining the reasons which led him to tender resignation from the Central Cabinet, but the statement was not made, owing to some "special reasons," it is understood.

The statement is likely to be made on the 19th next. Mr. K. C. Neogy has been lying indisposed for the last two days, and as such, it is not known whether he will also make a similar statement in Parliament.

Enquiries made by the UPI in appropriate quarters reveal that Dr. Mookerjee could not make the statement in Parliament today as was expected, in view of the fact that the Prime Minister's letter intimating acceptance of his (Dr. Mookerjee's) resignation was received late this afternoon.

Dr. Mookerjee is leaving for Bombay tomorrow morning by the Frontier Mail on some private business. He is expected to return to Delhi on the morning of the 19th April, in time to make his statement in Parliament the same day.

It is further learnt that both Dr. Mookerjee and Mr. Neogy would continue their membership of Indian Parliament, after being relieved of their offices as ministers of the Central Cabinet.

Soldier's Fatal Bath In Jumna

NEW DELHI, April 15, (PTI): A soldier, reported to be stationed at Meerut, was lashed to death by a crocodile while bathing in Jumna here today.

The soldier, who with his friends was taking bath at the Nigam Bodi Ghat, was overpowered by a crocodile while taking a dive. His friends immediately rushed to his aid. After a regular pull which lasted for some time they succeeded in extricating the soldier from the jaws of the crocodile. However he succumbed to his injuries.

SASSANIAN COINS FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM

NEW DELHI, April 15: The Government of India have recently acquired for the National Museum a rare collection of 1691 Sassanian coins, of which 1684 coins are silver drachmas. The collection was the life-work of the late Mr. F. D. J. Paruck, who was one of the greatest authorities on this class of coins in his time. There are five other big collections of Sassanian coins, namely, British Museum, Bibliotheque Nationale, Berlin Museum, Ermitage Museum, Leningrad and the Zubov collection in the Historical Museum, Moscow.

JAP VOLCANO ERUPTS

TOKYO, April 15 (PTI-Reuters): Mount Aso on Kyushu island, south Japan erupted this morning belching a giant plume of white smoke and cascading stone and ash 1,000 yards.

The volcano, which has the largest crater in the world, exploded after deep underground rumblings. Meteorological observatory scientists said the eruption would continue for at least two months and warned nearby inhabitants to be cautious.

CALCUTTA, April 15, (UPI): Shri R. S. Trivedi I.C.S., formerly Judicial Commissioner of Cutch, is being appointed the Chief Executive Officer of the corporation of Calcutta. It is learnt here he is likely to join duties next week.



A unique pose of Ramana Maharshi

Maha Samadhi Of Ramana Maharshi

Body Sprayed With Holy Ashes And Diamonds

Mystery Meteor Warns Of His Sudden End

TIRUVANNAMALAI, April 15 (P.T.I.).—THE Maha Samadhi of Sri Ramana Maharshi who passed away last night took place precisely at seven tonight. The ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of devotees and people, drawn from various parts of the country. Police had to regulate the crowd.

The body was kept in a specially constructed stone vault, north of the sanctum sanctorum of the Mathrubhuteswari temple in the ashram premises.

The vault was sprayed with sands from fifteen prominent rivers in India, "Navarathnas" (diamonds), "Bibhuthi" (ashes), camphor and salt.

DARSHAN-SEEKERS GALORE

Covered with numerous rose garlands, the body of Sri Ramana Maharshi was removed this morning from the Ashram to a place north of the "Mother's Temple".

Thousands of devotees, who had poured in at Tiruvannamalai from the adjoining areas and various parts of South India by special conveyances, swarmed at the Ashram to pay their last homage to the departed saint.

They accompanied the body of the Maharshi, while it was being carried by the Ashramites to the central hall. After being bathed by the disciples, amidst the chanting of "mantras", the body was placed in a sitting posture for some time to enable the concourse of people, whose number was swelling, to have "darshan" of the Maharshi before his samadhi.

At the Samadhi spot, a temple-like structure would be erected.

SUDDEN END

An Ashramite told P.T.I. that last night before his death, the Maharshi took fruit juice and was in full consciousness. The end came suddenly.

Almost at the same time, several devotees, who had dispersed, witnessed a meteor pass across the sky from the northern to the southern side and disappear. On seeing the phenomenon, they came running to the Ashram fearing the Maharshi might have passed away. On reaching the ashram, they learnt that the Maharshi was no more.

The Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, Mr. K. Ramunni Menon, was among those who saw the phenomenon. Mr. Menon was in his garden and had his attention drawn to the meteor by his children.

Ramana, The Saviour

IF the world is to be saved, it can only be by the intrusion of another world into it, a world of higher truth and greater reality than that which is now submerged by the overwhelming discords and sufferings of the present time. Our failure to develop contact with this world of Reality is the cause of our malady. Men like Sri Ramana Maharshi recall us to that larger dimension of Reality to which we really belong, though we are generally unaware of it.

—DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN, M.A., D. LITT., F.R.S.

MALAN'S PLOT TO SWALLOW PROTECTORATES

Parliament Will Veto 'All-White' Deal

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 15.

IT is believed that if Parliament were consulted, it would, in its present mood vote against starting negotiations with Dr. Malan, South African Prime Minister, for the transfer of protectorates.

Dr. Malan said yesterday in the course of the statement of policy towards neighbouring territories, that he was prepared to negotiate with Britain for transfer to the Union of the Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland.

But so far Dr. Malan or his Government has not made any official approach regarding the subject.

Quintuplets, First Case In India

RANCHI, April 15 (UPI).—A Rajput lady has given birth of quintuplets in village Banahapa in Hazaribagh district, says a report received here. This is probably the first case of the birth of quintuplets in India probably the second in the world, the first being in America. Five children were born, but three died shortly after birth.

Viet Minh Forces Crushed

French Forces Claim

SAIGON, April 15 (PTI-Reuters).—French forces have crushed new Viet Minh offensives in Indo-China, a French communique announced here today. The two assaults took place in the Sadeo province, 75 miles south-west of Saigon, and in the province of Bienhoa, about 25 miles north of the city.

Princess Pahlevi 'Excommunicated'

TEHRAN, April 15 (PTI-Reuters).—The Persian court today "excommunicated" Princess Fatmeh Pahlevi, sister of the Shah, for marrying abroad without her brother's permission. A royal communique deprived her of all royal prerogatives and all connections with the Shah's family. The Princess married an American student, 25-year old Vincent Lee Hillier, in the municipal offices of the little Roman seaport of Civitavecchia on Thursday.

Holiday For May Day Celebrations

NEW DELHI, April 15, (UPI): The first May has been declared a holiday and April 30, which is Sunday, a working day for the labour in connection with the May day celebrations.

DR. JUNG ON RAMANA'S ACHIEVEMENT

SRI Ramana is a true son of the Indian earth. He is that, something quite phenomenal. In India he is genuine and, in addition to the whitest spot in a white space.

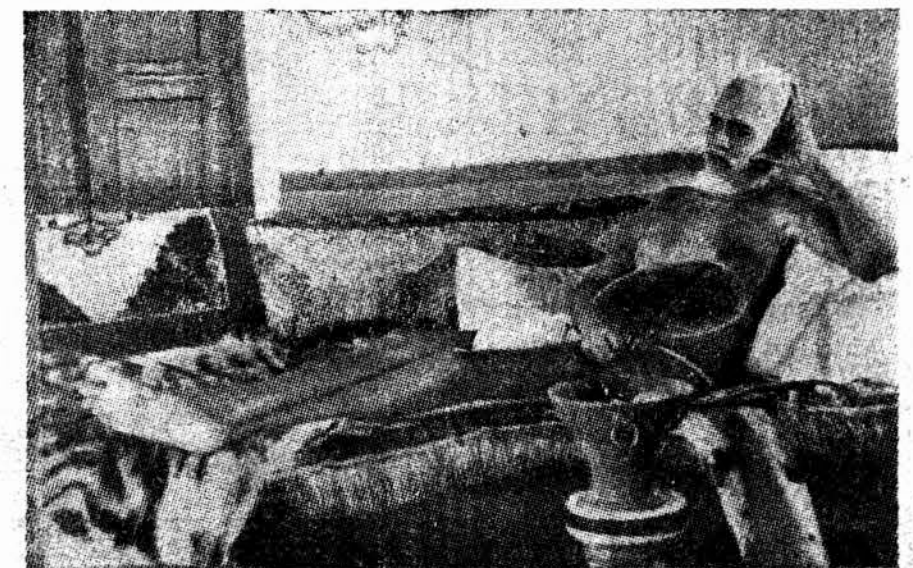
What we find in the life and teachings of Sri Ramana is the purest of India; with its breath of world-liberated and liberating humanity it is a chant of millenniums. This melody is built up on a single, great motif, which, in a thousand colourful reflexes, rejuvenates itself within the Indian spirit, and the latest incarnation

of which is Sri Ramana Maharshi himself.

The identification of the Self with God will strike the European as shocking. It is a specifically oriental Realisation, as expressed in Sri Ramana's utterances. Psychology cannot contribute anything further to it, except the remark that it lies far beyond its scope to

propose such a thing. However, it is clear to the Indian that the Self as spiritual Source is not different from God; and in so far as man abides in his Self, he is not only contained in God but is God Himself. Sri Ramana is quite clear in this respect.

—DR. C. G. JUNG (Zurich).



Ramana Maharshi the apostle of soul force.

SARDAR PATEL VISITING CALCUTTA TODAY

All-Out Effort To Implement Delhi Agreement

CALCUTTA, April 15 (P.T.I.).—THE Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will arrive in Calcutta tomorrow at 10-35 a.m. His visit is stated to be private. He will be accompanied by his daughter Miss Maniben Patel and Mr. V. Shankar, Private Secretary.

The Deputy Prime Minister will, it is learnt, meet the West Bengal Ministers at a conference tomorrow afternoon. He is expected to stay here till April 21.

The Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, had consultations with some of his colleagues today when the West Bengal situation in the context of the recent Nehru-Liaquat Ali agreement, was discussed.

It is understood that Sardar Patel will also meet the editors of Calcutta newspapers and leading citizens including representatives of East Bengal refugees. He will also have talks with leading business men and industrialists.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR MINORITY COMMISSION

As provided by the recent Indo-Pakistan Agreement on minorities, the Government of West Bengal have fixed April 24 for election of two representatives to the Minority Commission for West Bengal from among the members of the State Legislative Assembly.

Of the two members, one will be representative of the minority community to be elected by the Muslim members of the State Assembly and the other will be majority representative to be elected by the rest of the House.

The Commission, according to the Agreement, will consist of these two members and a minister, as chairman. The last date for submission of nominations has been fixed for April 20 and the poll, if necessary, will take place on April 24.

LIAISON OFFICERS

The West Bengal Government have, it is learnt, issued orders for the posting of two liaison officers, as provided in the recent Indo-Pakistan Agreement, at Benapal and Darsana, the two border stations of East Bengal, opposite Bongaon and Ranaghat in West Bengal.

DECREASE IN MUSLIM EXODUS

There has been a considerable decrease in the exodus of Muslims from West Bengal following the Indo-Pak Agreement on minorities, adds an UPI message.

It is learnt that running of special trains, which used to carry about 2,000 refugees each, had to be abandoned recently, as sufficient number of refugees were not forthcoming. Arrangements are, however, being continued to keep special reserve camp.

(Continued on Page 18)

His Book Of Life

IF a man were to do the greatest deed in the world and come and sit in the presence of Bhagavan Sri Ramana Maharshi, he would realize that his deed was as nothing compared to the perpetual Deed of Self-realization of the Sage.

If a man were to write the greatest book in the world and come and lay it as an offering before the Sage, he would realize that the Sage was a greater Book which is written from day to day, not with the medium of pen and ink and paper, but without intermediation, and even without any conscious effort, in the inner being of all who care to come and read it.

—SADHU EKARASA

(Dr. G. H. Mees, M.A., LL.D.)

REWARDS FOR DISCOVERY OF URANIUM

Govt. Of India's New Plan

NEW DELHI, April 15, (PTI): The Government of India have decided to grant rewards for the discovery in India of deposits of uranium ore and beryl ore, it is authoritatively learnt. In the case of uranium, the new deposit would have to be no less than 100 miles, and in the case of beryl 50 miles, from any other deposits of these ores the existence of which is already known to the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. Government reserves the right to determine whether a particular discovery is the first from particular location.

An award of up to Rs 10,000 may be given if, in Government's opinion, new deposit is capable of producing 100 tons of uranium oxide in ore, assaying not less than 0.4 per cent, a similar discovery capable of producing 100 tons of beryl assaying not less than 12 per cent beryllium mineral in proportionate amount, may earn an award of up to Rs. 2,000.

Capt. Azis Arrested

EAST INDONESIAN REBEL LEADER

DJAKARTA, April 15, (PTI-Reuters): East Indonesian Rebel leader, Captain Andi Azis, 26-year-old former British paratrooper, was arrested on arrival here from Macassar last night, the Sultan of Jogjakarta, Indonesian Defence Minister, told Parliament today. He said the Federal Government regarded Captain Azis' decision to come to Djakarta as "unconditional surrender".

It is learnt that the rebel leader spent last night in the military police barracks here.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said preparations were continuing for an attack on the Captain's rebel force in Macassar, East Indonesian capital, which has been in their hands since April 5.

Usually well-informed sources here said Captain Azis' troops would be "fighting mad" at the turn of events. These sources added that the rebel leader would not have consented to come to Djakarta had Lt Colonel Makaginta, Federal Army Commander in East Indonesia, not given a guarantee, in the presence of United Nations observers, that he would be allowed to return to Macassar within four days.

Captain Azis had resisted three previous Government ultimatums to come to Djakarta to account for leading the revolt on April 5 in protest against the Federal Government's decision to send reinforcements to East Indonesia.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES! PRACTICAL JOKE?

COLOMBO, April 15 (PTI-Reuters): A mysterious dynamite explosion last night tore up about 60 feet of railway track between Valaichenai and Wellkande, on the Colombo-Battaramulla line, in Northern Ceylon. One theory was that fishermen who had been forbidden to use dynamite to catch fish "were expressing their resentment. Another was that it was a "practical joke" played by movie-makers celebrating the Hindu new year. Trains were held up in time to prevent an accident.

POONA, April 15 (PTI): Mr. V. D. Pendharkar (Rajawade) noted Marathi poet was today felicitated on his election to the presidency of the Marathi Literary Conference to be held at Bombay next month. A function organised by Mahatma Sahitya Parishad Acharya S. D. Javdekar, former Editor of Lokashakti presided over the function.

Sardar Patel Visiting Calcutta Today

(Continued from Page 17)
partments for Muslims in ordinary East Bengal bound trains.

In about a month's time ended April 12 last, about 2,99,240 persons have come to Calcutta by trains, steamers and air from East Bengal, it is learnt from official sources.

Of these refugees, 274,260 came to Sealdah station by trains; 19,322 by aeroplane, and 5, 658 by chartered steamers.

IMPLEMENTING NEHRU-LIAQUAT PACT IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, April 15 (UPI).

The U. P. Cabinet discussed the steps to be taken to implement the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement, as far as it affected this state at a nine-hour informal meeting which lasted till about midnight last night. The meeting was held at the residence of the Chief Minister, Pandit Pant, who presided over it. The Home Secretary of the State was present. The communal situation in Uttar Pradesh was also reviewed.

Another subject that came up before the meeting was the work of the Government of India's planning commission in as much as it related to U.P. A formal meeting of the Cabinet is scheduled for April 17.

The need for strong, determined action to be taken to prevent the spread of false and mischievous rumours was stressed by the U. P.'s Chief Minister Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, while speaking to the Divisional Commissioners of the State at a conference this afternoon.

The Commissioners were also advised to take necessary steps to publicise the recent Indo-Pakistan agreement on minority problems and to ensure its implementation by maintaining peace and order in the State at any cost.

INDO-PAK. PACT HAILED

SECUNDERABAD, April 15 (UPI).

Dr. Syed Abdul Latif, a prominent Muslim leader, who recently joined the Indian National Congress, said here today in an interview to the United Press of India, that "the Indo-Pakistan agreement is a triumph to progressive forces in both the countries."

Dr. Atif, who is now confined to bed in a nursing home, said that the "one distinct achievement of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement is that the Prime Minister of Pakistan felt implied to make it clear to the world at large that Pakistan was not a theocratic state and was never meant to be so. In fact the Pakistan Prime Minister was of the opinion that the democracy envisaged by the objective resolution of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan set no limit to itself but had the quality to evolve fresh values for democratic existence. The religious and sentimental objection to equal partnership on democratic basis having thus been removed, India can now with confidence enter into fraternal relations with Pakistan."

PAK PRESS ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING PACT

KARACHI, April 15 (PTI): The Pakistan press today imposed on itself certain restrictions with regard to treatment of news to help implementation of the Delhi Agreement and promote communal harmony.

A resolution enumerating 14 restrictions was adopted by the Sub-Committee appointed by the editors, news editors and other representatives of the press at a meeting convened by Mr. Kirmani, Editor of "Imroze", Karachi.

It was unanimously agreed that "constructive helpful and restrained approach should be taken to inter-dominion problems."

The Sub-Committee asked the Pakistan press to well display statements by Indian leaders supporting the Delhi Agreement but not to display and treat "with great care" the statements of those against the agreement.

I was also unanimously agreed that extreme restraint should be exercised while commenting on communal problems and encouragement should be given for the observance of the Delhi Agreement.

Reports likely to promote communal harmony in which one community might have helped another should be properly displayed.

OTHER CODE OF CONDUCT

Other silent features of the code of conduct resolution are:

Communal riot reports should be "factual, should not exceed bare facts with source of news;" in commenting on riot cases only trouble makers should be criticised and not a whole community. News "lifted" from foreign papers should be faithfully given, and reports based on private letters and individual statements should be discouraged; in case of inter-dominion controversy, all sides should be given.

The Committee also decided that

NEW DEAL TO CITY'S SUBURBS PROMISED

GOVERNOR INAUGURATES GREATER BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The extensive suburban areas of Bombay, with its population of over one million people, were directly brought under the unified civic administration of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, as Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, formally cut a silken tri-colour cord with a pair of silver scissors at the Mahim Causeway Bridge at 8-15 this morning, to mark the inauguration of the Greater Bombay Scheme.

After cutting the cord, in the presence of city fathers, prominent Congress leaders, officials and non-officials, the Governor, accompanied by the Mayor of Bombay Mr. S. K. Patil, and Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, formally "crossed the border".

At the border, the Governor, the Mayor and the Minister were received by Dr. A. Dias, President of the Bandra Municipality, who ceremoniously took them to the Town Hall where they addressed a packed gathering, hailing the occasion as an historic event.

INEVITABLE UNION

The Governor declared, "The growing dependence of the suburbs on Bombay for such essential services as water supply, medical relief and fire-fighting, and the urgent necessity of co-ordinating their development with the programme of slum clearance and housing of Bombay city, has made inevitable the unification of the Municipal Government of the city with that of the suburbs."

His Excellency declared amidst applause that Government has decided to pay to the Corporation the maximum grant of Rs. one crore towards schemes for the improvement of water supply and drainage and the construction of primary schools. Raja Maharaj Singh added that for some years the suburbs would have their own problems and the Corporation has been authorised to appoint, if necessary, a Special Deputy Commissioner. All absorbable employees of the Local Bodies in the suburbs, except those of the District Local Board and the District School Board, would be taken over by the Corporation. For one year taxation in the suburbs would continue as at present unless modified by the Corporation.

SEPARATE BUDGET

The Governor said that there would be a separate budget for the suburbs and the deficits, if any, would be met by re-appropriation from the city budget. According to the estimates prepared by the Corporation, the provision of amenities such as drainage, water supply, roads and lighting in these areas would cost about five crores of rupees and he assured that Government would give as liberal financial aid as it reasonably could within the exigencies of the present financial situation.

Raja Maharaj Singh hoped that with the merger, civic amenities in the merged areas and the standard of living would improve and he was sure that the Corporation would not neglect its new constituents.

The Local Self-Government Minister, wishing the scheme all success, said that the interests of the city and those of the suburbs were inextricably interwoven together and in the nature of things, it would not have been possible for local bodies in the suburbs to provide civic amenities on an adequate scale as in Bombay City. On the other hand, the city would have had soon to face very grave problems if it had no outlet for relieving the haphazard and dangerous growth in the suburbs.

"The solution we have adopted for this in extending the Municipal limits of Bombay is thus in the interests both of the city and suburbs. I feel sure that people in the suburbs have lost nothing but will have gained much", Mr. Vartak observed.

Mr. S. K. Patil, speaking next said "I am very proud today, but I also feel very humble, for the integration of suburban municipalities with the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will bring greater responsibilities on my shoulders. I have a dream and I am confident that we shall realise it in our life-time—to make Bombay not only the greatest city in India, but also the greatest in the East."

the restrictions in regard to news also applied to cartoons, humour columns, poems and letters to the Editor.

The Committee undertook to impress on Editors to adopt a constructive, helpful and restrained approach to inter-dominion problems.

The Mayor unequivocally assured that the suburbs would be treated as "an equal partner in this great venture" and that whatever rights and benefits they were enjoying, before would not be taken away from them by the Corporation.

Jai Prakash's Charge Against Nehru

PATNA, April 15. (PTI): Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, inaugurating the second general session of the All India Civil Liberties Conference here this afternoon said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, talked in the language of dictators when he maintained that "we have to choose between security of the state and the freedom of the individual; we must choose the former."

Mr. Narayan said it appeared that while lip service was being paid to the ideal of democracy, freedom and civil liberties, those in power did not mean what they said.

Dr. Khare's Call To Mahasabhaitees

NAGPUR, April 15: Dr. N. B. Khare, President of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha has called upon members of the sabha to remain calm and maintain peace.

Dr. Khare, in a statement this evening, said, "the Mahasabha is singled out for repression. Provocation is great. But do not get ruffled. Be calm and maintain peace. It is easy to go to jail, but difficult to withstand the temptation. Our methods are peaceful and constitutional. Government is helping us by its antics. I am absolutely sure that people of all shades of opinion are day by day becoming more and more Hindu minded. This is what we want. If this happens, the rest is easy".—(PTI).

AUSTRIAN GOODS FOR INDIA

NEW DELHI, April 15, (UPI): Resulting from Austria's liberalisation of import policy, says a press note, a number of commodities can now be imported by that country without restrictions. Among these, of particular interest to India are: linseed oil, myrabalam, horns, glycerine, indigo, cotton netting materials, cotton lace curtains, cotton lace, lace materials and cloth, cotton embroideries, braided work, haberdashery, fans of all types, leather, ivory and mother-of-pearl.

The note adds: intending exporters should approach the export control authorities at ports for details.

Rubies Scattered On Roads?

RANGOON, April 15 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The scattering of thousands of small rubies by a Burmese merchant marked the high spot of this year's new year celebrations here. The six-day holiday preceding the Burmese new year on April 17 had been orderly so far. Before showing the rubies in different part of the capital, the merchant appealed to the public to behave in a seemly manner. "Rubies stand for coolness," he explained.

RATLAM PRISONERS GIVE UP FAST

GWALIOR, April 15 (P.T.I.): Twenty-five persons in Ratlam jail who went on a hunger strike on April 10 gave up their fast on April 13, it was officially stated today. The strike was in protest against their not being treated as political prisoners.

AID: American Secretary of State, Dean Acheson's talks next month with the British and French Foreign Ministers are expected to clear the way for United States aid for South-East Asia.

CALCUTTA'S PRIDE



Calcutta's woman scientist, Dr. (Mrs.) Asima Chatterjee, D.Sc., who is on her way back to India from Switzerland via London, after about 2½ years' study and research in U.S. universities, is seen in the photograph with Professor P. Karrer, Nobel Laureate, Rector of the University of Zurich.

Phone Cut Off Without Reason

'Patrika' Authorities' Statement

CALCUTTA, April 15 (PTI): The authorities of the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' in a statement here today said: "Following the ban on the entry of the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' and 'Jugantar' in East Bengal, the telephone connection of our Dacca correspondent has been cut off without assigning any reason."

"The correspondent, Mr. Shitikantha Chatterjee, is a journalist of long standing and a resident of the city for over 25 years. The East Pakistan authorities had no occasion during the past to complain against his coverage of news from Dacca."

"Simultaneously with this news from Dacca, a report from the village 'Amrita Bazar' in Jessore district, after which the paper is named, states that the charitable dispensary established in memory of Sisir Kumar Ghosh, founder of the 'Patrika', has been occupied by the Muslims."

Indonesian Mission To Visit Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 15: The Indonesian Diplomatic Mission route to Moscow is expected to arrive in New Delhi tomorrow evening, it is learnt.

The mission is headed by Mr. Palar, head of the Indonesian mission to the U. N. O and is composed of Messrs. Yusuf Wibisono, Mohd. Yamin, Sujono Hadinoto and two others. It is to undertake negotiations in Moscow regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and the republic of the United States of Indonesia.

The delegation will stay in New Delhi for two days.

JOINT MEETING OF EDITORS

MADRAS, April 15, (PTI): Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, in a statement on his invitation to Pir Ali Mohamed Rashidi, President of the Pakistan Newspaper Editors' Conference, to hold a joint session of the Standing Committees of India and Pakistan Newspaper Editors' conference and his acceptance of the invitation, says that Mr. Rashidi has informed him that it would be convenient for him and his colleagues if the joint session is held at Delhi on any day after the 25th instant.

"I am consulting friends at Delhi to fix the date. Meanwhile the meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference convened to meet at Madras on 21st instant will stand adjourned and I request members of the Standing Committee to hold themselves in readiness to meet at Delhi on the date to be announced today" he says.

April 16, 1950

DILIP BOSE BEATS BROWN

"Fairly High Standard Of Tennis" Says Brown

CALCUTTA, April 15 (PTI). Nearly a thousand people saw Dilip Bose, India's number one, defeat Geoff Brown, a member of the Australian Davis Cup team, at the South Club here today, 2-6 7-5 6-2.

Bose started very shakily and most of his lobs went off the court due to a strong wind which marred the game considerably. His services coupled with deft placings however helped him to outmanoeuvre his opponent.

Brown who used both his hands for returns could not do much due to the failure of his service but he was frequently applauded by the audience for his brilliant placings and passing shots. He, however, often double faulted specially in the final set and conceded it to the Indian rather tamely.

In the doubles match which remained unfinished due to falling light, Dilip Bose and Naresh Kumar won the first set at 6-4 against Brown and Sumant Misra. In the second set only one 'game' could be played which Dilip and partner annexed.

At the end of the matches, Mrs. J. C. Mukerjee, wife of the President of the South Club, presented five silver medals to the competitors. Mrs. Brown, wife of the President of the South Club, presented five silver medals to the competitors. Mrs. Brown, wife of the Australian player, was also presented a medal as a "token" from the club.

Geoff Brown, Australia's number three tennis player who concluded his series of exhibition matches on the South Club Lawns this evening, said in an interview to the Press Trust of India that the standard of tennis in India was "fairly high."

Taking into account the first four ranked players of the world, "India should reach very high as a country and most probably only next to U.S.A. and Australia," he said.

Asked about the causes of his defeat at the hands of Sumant Misra yesterday and Dilip Bose this evening, Brown said that the condition of the court was the main factor. He said the court was "rather slow" due to thick grass grown on it.

TAME MATCHES IN POLO

Rajpipla Cup Handicap

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches were played in the Rajpipla Cup High Handicap Tournament which was played this evening at Mahalaxmi. Dare Devils trounced their opponents Glamour Boys by 12 goals to 3½, while the Vampires beat Typhoons by 8 goals to 4½. The Standard of Polo was very mediocre.

Prem Singh assisted Dare Devils and scored over half-a-dozen goals with his clever anticipation and positional play. Janak Singh was outstanding in defence. Prem Singh scored the first three goals, then Digvijay Singh scored, but Prem Singh added another.

Prem Singh scored again. Inderjeet two and Baria one, Prem Singh the eight one, then again Inderjeet and Prem Singh (3) and Inderjeet one more.

The match between the Vampires and Typhoons had more pep than the other game. Prithi Singh scored for the Vampires a hat trick then the Gwalior and Jaipur Maharaja's scored one each.

Contractor scored for the Typhoons, but the Maharaja of Gwalior scored another. In the last Chukker Cooch Berar scored two while Sawhney scored one more for the losers.

The teams were:—
Dare Devils:—R. K. Digvijay Singh (—1), M. K. Indrajeet Singh (1), Col. M. Prem Singh (6) and the Maharaja of Baria (1).

Glamour Boys:—B. S. Nimani (—2), Major Lad (0), Jamadar Girdhari (2) and Maj. Janak Singh (0).

Vampires:—The Maharaja of Gwalior (0), The Maharaja of Cooch Behar (3), Col. Prithi Singh (7) and The Maharaja of Sirmor (0).

Typhoons:—R. Contractor (0), Ratan Singh (3), Col. R. Sawhney (2) and F. Billimoria (0).

CALCUTTA, April 15, (PTI): Representatives of the West Bengal Government and the French authorities at Chandernagore will meet here at a conference early next week to discuss the arrangements for taking over Chandernagore administration by the Government of West Bengal.

MALAN SEES "CLASH OF INTERESTS IN AFRICA"

Brief For White Settlers In Neighbouring Countries

CAPE TOWN, April 15. (PTI-Reuter).

SOUTH AFRICAN Prime Minister Dr. Daniel Malan, when making yesterday's statement of policy towards neighbouring territories, said a prominent feature of Africa today was the "clash of interests" between white settlers and the policy pursued by the Governments in those areas, particularly those under the control of France and Britain.

It was impossible to ignore this fact, he said.

White settlers in (British) Kenya and Tanganyika particularly were uncertain about their future, he said.

They had recently made representations to the Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Hugging, to obtain sympathy and co-operation in getting greater assurance for the future of the white settlers.

Dr. Malan, who yesterday said he was prepared to negotiate with Britain for transfer to the Union of the Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland, said Sir Godfrey Hugging had given his assistance and had raised the settlers' problems on his recent visit to Britain.

The settlers were also looking to South Africa for moral support, he said.

NOT RECENT

This was not a recent development, he said. As Minister of the Interior in General Hertzog's Government (in 1920) he had received deputations from them to discuss the Indian question.

From time to time, representatives of the Union Government had had "further informal contacts" with representatives from the settlers' areas.

White settlers with "grievances" about British African policy had asked his Government if it would receive a deputation to discuss questions of policy, he said.

They also asked if the Union Government would consider taking an "active interest" in the question, he told the Assembly.

NO INTERFERENCE

Dr. Malan said his answer had been that South Africa could not interfere with the affairs of Britain. South Africa herself did not want interference in her affairs from Britain or any other country.

But he had stated that he was prepared to receive a deputation and discuss the matter about which representations had been made to Southern Rhodesia. He would do this only with the acquiescence of Britain. He considered this was the correct attitude to adopt.

MALAN STICKS TO HIS GUNS

CAPE TOWN, April 15 (PTI-Reuter): The cream of South Africa's "best legal representatives" will put the Union's case to the International Court at Hague on May 16 when ju-

CUSTOMS BECOME CHAMPIONS

Calcutta Hockey League Honours

CALCUTTA, April 16 (P.T.I.): Customs became this year's First Division Hockey League Champions when their last match against Mohun Bagan ended in a goalless draw. This was also Mohun Bagan's last game on the league. Customs won the honours with 35 points while Mohun Bagan became runners up with 33 points. The rivals became champions after a lapse of ten years.

PAREL FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday. The following are the results of the matches played in the Junior Harwood League at Parel on Saturday evening: Block Dynamos 3 (Lony 2, Andrews), Bengal Club "B", 1 (Patak); Assonora Blues 5 (S. Vaz 2, Ferrao 2, S. Fernandes), Canacona Sports Club 0; Patrade 6 (J. Fernandes 2, M. Fernandes, F. Coutinho, A. Cordozo, B. Fernandes); St. Stephen Sports Club 0; Crompton Parkenson Sports Club 3 (Mario, Batista, Lazarus), Bombay Metal and Alloys 1 (George); Kohinoor Mills 4 (Baboo 2, Dataram, Moreshwar), Young Silver Stars 0; Bombay Gas 5 (D. D'Souza 2, Dias, A. D'Souza, Mendonca), Air Services 0.

PAPER CONTROL ORDER TO BE WITHDRAWN

G O I's Announcement

NEW DELHI, April 15, (PTI): The Government of India have decided to withdraw the Paper Control (Production) Order 1945 and the Paper (Prices of Imported paper) Control Order 1944 from May 1, 1950, an official announcement said.

The announcement added that the question of relaxation of some of the provisions of the Paper Control (economy) Order 1945 and the Paper Control (distribution) Order 1944 is also under Government's examination.

RS. 37,000 WORTH OF GOLD SEIZED

VILLUPURAM, April 15, (PTI): Indian Union customs staff yesterday seized 37 thousand rupees worth of gold said to be smuggled from Pondicherry.

The gold in the form of pellets and sovereigns was found concealed in the bodies of four persons after they were x-rayed. They have been arrested.

Search For Missing Plane Abandoned

U. S. Air Force H. Q.'s Announcement

WIESBADEN (Germany), April 15, (PTI-Reuter): United States air force headquarters today decided to call off at sunset tomorrow the seven-day old search for an American privateer naval bomber missing over the Baltic.

The plane, believed to be identical with an American aircraft which the Russians reported intercepting over their Baltic naval base of Libava on April 8 disappeared last Saturday with its crew of 10 on a flight from Wiesbaden to Copenhagen.

No New Coin Designed Yet For Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 15: Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Finance Minister, told the Pakistan Parliament on April 13 that no new coin had yet been designed for Pakistan.

He was replying to a question by Mr. Nur Ahmed whether Pakistan Government had designed any separate new coin to replace rupee which was the currency of India.

In reply to another question, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed refuted that the International Monetary Fund had proposed to fix the value of the Pakistan rupee at one shilling and eight pence.

Separate Audit Bureau For Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 15: A decision to set up an Audit Bureau of Circulation on the lines of one existing in India, was taken by the annual general meeting of the Pakistan Newspaper Society held in Karachi.

Managing Committee of the Society was authorised to take necessary steps in this connection in collaboration with the country-wide advertisers and advertising agencies.

150 More British Tractors For Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 15: The Government of Pakistan, it is learnt, have placed orders for 150 more British Tractors at a cost of £120,000.

It will be recalled, 75 tractors of the same make are at present successfully working in various parts of Western Pakistan.

New Companies Registered In Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 15: Mr. Fazlur Rehman, Minister for Commerce, told the Pakistan Parliament during question hour on April 13 that a total of 159 joint stock companies were registered in Pakistan during the period from Sept. 1, 49 to Feb. 28, 1950, with a total authorised capital of Rs. 14,06,78,000.

During the same period in 1948-49, he added, 206 companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 2,51,26,334 were registered.

Kashmiris Meet To Work Out Future

JAMMU April 15, (PTI): Riding on ponies and mules through snow-clad and jungle girt mountains over 12,000 feet height, more than 400 delegates have arrived here to attend the special session of the Kashmir National Conference which begins here tomorrow.

As the preparations of the Conference, are nearing completion many more delegates are pouring in a pageantry of colourful dresses representing their various local fashions. Delegates, speaking different tongue will give their independent views on the question of the "future set up of Kashmir".

Decision On Rules For Membership

The special convention of All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference began here this morning with a meeting of its General Council.

Ninety-five out of 130 members of the Council were present at the meeting which was held in camera.

The Council is understood to have decided that before becoming a full-fledged member of the National Conference every member should undergo probation for three years during which period he should devote part of his time to social service.

The Council is also understood to have decided to appoint a Credentials Committee in each tehsil to infuse "spirit of discipline" into members of the Conference.

The Council further decided that both Jammu and Kashmir provinces will henceforth have a "provincial national conference" each under the over-all guidance of the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference.

Among those who attended the General Council meeting was His Holiness Kaushak Bakkula, Chief Lama of Ladakh.

ENQUIRY: Mr. R. C. Sood, Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, Calcutta, will hold an inquiry at Faizabad Railway Station commencing at 9-00 hours, on April 17, into the derailment of 18 Down Express which occurred at Sohwal station on the Faizabad loop of the East Indian Railway on April 12.

SUPPORT: The Action Committee of the League for Protection of Muslims and Minorities of India passed a resolution on April 14 according to its "wholehearted support" to the minorities pact signed by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at New Delhi on April 8 last.

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PAKISTAN SCHEDULED BANK

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, (By Airmail). Following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks in Pakistan, as on 31st March:—

(1) Demand Liabilities in Pakistan:—(a) Borrowings from Banks Rs. 2,33,49,000; (b) Other Demand Liabilities Rs. 95,01,58,000.

(2) Time Liabilities in Pakistan:—(a) Borrowings from Banks Rs. 2,000. (b) Other Time Liabilities Rs. 20,31,76,000.

(3) Cash in Pakistan:—(a) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank notes nil; (b) Pakistan notes Rs. 3,34,93,000; (c) India rupee coin nil; (d) Pakistan rupee coin Rs. 5,59,000; (e) India subsidiary coin Rs. 1,03,000; (f) Pakistan subsidiary coin Rs. 1,42,000.

(4) Balance with the State Bank:—(a) Principal Office Rs. 8,69,23,000; (b) Other Offices and Branches Rs. 1,68,85,000.

(5) Advances in Pakistan Rs. 52,88,79,000.

(6) Bills Discounted in Pakistan Rs. 2,66,84,000.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (JULY)

NEW YORK, April 15.
Previous closing 32.74
Today's opening 32.79
Difference +05
Today's closing 32.71
Difference -03

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April 15.
Silver Forward Rs. 185 4
Gold Forward 115 4
Silver Bullion 186 0
Silver Mint 186 8
Gold Ready 115 14
Sovereign 75 14

ACTIVE BUYING IN NEW CROP ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Wall Street Irregular With Mixed Trading

NEW YORK, April 14. The opening irregularities reflected trade buying in old crops and Commission House selling of new crops, the latter based on additional light rains in West Texas and renewed agitation by Congress for the immediate revision of farm price supports to flexible basis. Later prices drifted narrowly, traders evidently awaiting further new crop developments. Meanwhile, ECA is reported to have issued a cotton credit authorisation of 2,000,000 dollars to Austria.

In the afternoon prices rallied sharply under the leadership of new crops closing very steady on renewed Commission House demands and short-covering with scarcity of contracts intensifying the upturn. A part of the buying was based on a belief that the recent rains were insufficient to relieve the drought together with the firmness of grains. Sales are approximately 140,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 14.
May 32.55+07
July 32.74+11
October 30.96+22
December 30.78+24
Middling spot 33.17+09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, April 14.
May 32.19+01
July 32.42+08
October 30.90+15
December 30.70+25
Middling spot 32.30+05
New York cotton highest July 32.75 at 14.48 hrs. lowest 32.62 at 10.02 hrs.

WALL STREET MARKET

Allied Chemical and Television issues were star performers this morning in an otherwise narrowly mixed market, although the industrial average exceeded yesterday's level. Allied Chemical at one time were 14 1/2 dollars higher at 239 1/2 on a share split proposal, but later eased to 238. Elsewhere at midday the market showed well divided fractional either way changes in fair activity. At noon the averages were Industrials 214.90 and rails 55.66.

Television issues and Allied Chemical maintained advances during the afternoon and held the industrial average at a new high for 1950 despite steady corrective profit-taking which caused most of the other sections to turn fractionally lower. Among Television, Motorola gained 7 1/2 dollars aided by reports that the first quarter sales reached an all time high record to bring the estimated earnings to 3.50 dollars per share compared with 1.14 in the same period last year. There was good deal of activity in late dealings. Televisions were prominent and improved their gains but the main body of the market showed little change. The market closed irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK

NEW YORK, April 14.
American telephone and telegraph 155-3/4
Amerex Holding Co. 36-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining .. 29-1/2
Chase National Bank 36-1/2
Firestone Tyre 62-5/8
General Electric 46-7/8
General Motors 81-1/8
Ingersoll Rand 68-1/2
International Nickel 26-1/2
National City Bank 45
New York Central Rail Road Co. 13-7/8
Sinclair Oil Co. 24-1/4
Socony Vacuum Corp. 17-5/8
Texas Corp. 66-3/8
Union Carbide 47-1/4
U.S. Smelting and Refining .. 34-1/2
U.S. Steel Common 32
Western Union 23-1/8
Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 2,750,000
The highest and lowest U.S. Steel Trading prices 32-3/8 and 32.

Madras To Receive East Bengal Refugees

MADRAS, April 15. (UPI): The first batch of about 2,500 refugees from East Bengal is expected to arrive in Madras by ship from Calcutta by April 21. Arrangements are in progress to shelter the refugees in the Matayan Emigration camp at Avadi.

Kumaon Express Toll Now 37

LUCKNOW, April 15. (PTI): Thirty-seven persons in all died as a result of the Kumaon Express derailment on April 12, according to latest figures announced by the Public Relations Officer of the O. T. Railway. Three of them died yesterday in hospital. Fifteen of the injured admitted to hospital were discharged yesterday.

NEW YORK PEPPER STEADY

NEW YORK, April 14: The market was steady with spots and affloats offered at 1.42 dollars and grinders and dealers bidding 1.41 dollars. Today's prices are: Black Pepper Spot 1.41 dollars bid, April, May and June 1.40 nominal, July 1.38 1/2 nominal. Sales nil. White Pepper spot 2.50 asked.

LONDON PEPPER QUIET

LONDON, April 14: The market was quiet. The values of Black were maintained owing to firmness at origin but some cheaper offers of White were available. Black Lampong April/May shipment was held for 10sh 6 d and White Muntok for 15sh 7 d per pound shipping-weight but White Sarawak was easier at 16 sh delivered weight per pound cif basts ports. Malabar April/May was quoted at 1150 sh and May/June at 1145 per cwt cif United Kingdom.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, April 14: Black Lampong at 575 and White Muntok at 860 Straits dollars per picul ex-godown were both unchanged. About four tons of White and two tons of Black loose arrivals were absorbed locally at 850 and 560 respectively.

LONDON, April 14: Copra was quietly steady with Straits/Dutch East Indies F M April-May maintained at £83 12sh 6d per ton cif and Philippines at 217-1/2 dollars fob. Coconut oil was quiet with Straits April/May shipment in drums at 131-1/2 and in bulk £127 per ton cif. Ceylon was unquoted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, April 14.
May 2.25, July 2.07-3/4, Sept. 2.08-3/8 Dec. 2.10-3/4.

LONDON STOCKS

LONDON, April 15
2-1/2% British Consols £69-1/4
3-1/2% Conversion loan 1961 £92-7/8
4% Funding Loan 1960/90 £106
3-1/2% War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952 £92-3/4
Chartered Bank of India £9-7/16
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank £30-1/2
London Reg. £32-1/8
National Bank of India £32-1/8
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,309.

CONTINENTAL BOURSES

PARIS, April 14: The absence of stimulating news and weekend considerations combined to restrict trading today and the market was quiet with prices barely maintained. Most movements were narrow but Royal Dutch were outstanding with an advance of 6500 francs to 175,000 under buying based on dividend prospects. French Rentes were featureless.

BRUSSELS: It was a good session today with sentiment more confident concerning favourable outcome to the domestic political situation. Forward trading was relatively active and firm with stocks with Wall Street connections favoured. Spot dealings in most sections participated in the general upward movement.

AMSTERDAM: The bourse was slightly firmer in the wake of an end to the Delirailway strike although public participation continued to be very limited. Shippings and tobaccos however, attracted attention. Roal Dutch led the market finishing 4-3/4 points higher at 279-1/4 while Philips and Unilever were also good features.

N. Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK April 14: Open market demand improved slightly and sales totalled 125,000 ounces at unchanged price of 72 cents per ounce.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 15. The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The general feeling was good and Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1665 and Indian Irons at Rs. 30/4.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, April 14. Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1949 to 13th April 1950 239110
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 13th April 1950 645620
Same period last year 825778
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th April 1950 382463
Same time last year 490262

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, April 14.
KARNAK May 77.15-100
July 78.45-105
November 72.75-65
ASHMOUNI April 104.75+35
June 107.00-106
August 89.00-865
October 63.55 130

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 15. The local produce market was steady today with slightly improved demand and quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS
Khandesh Quality Ready 42 8 0
Madras Coromandal 42 6 0
Bold Ready 41 6 0
Oil Bombay Mills 22 14 0
Oil Upcountry Mills 22 3 0
Oil April deliver 22 3 0
Oil May 22 10 0

LINSEED
Bold Ready 37 1 0
Small Satna 36 6 0
April-May 37 1 0
Oil 21 0 0

CASTORSEEDS
Castorseeds Ready 27 6 0
Madras Ready 27 11 0
May 28 3 0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, April 15. The local bullion market is awaiting the decision of the Board in connection with the present situation. The members of the Board had prolonged discussion yesterday and a further meeting will take place today. At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 186 and improved at Rs. 186 1/2 under moderate buying. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 187 1/2. Forward Gold after opening at Rs. 115/8 declined at Rs. 115/6 and improved at Rs. 115/9. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 116/1 and Sovereigns were priced Rs. 75/12. Silver advanced at Rs. 187/8 but declined on heavy selling influenced by expectations of Banking offering Silver from Monday and the market declined Rs. 185/10. Closing quotations were as under:—

Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver 186 0 0
Forward 185 6 0
Ready Gold 115 12 0
Forward 115 3 0

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, April 15.
120 Ready Japan 6 8 0
150 Ready Japan 5 2 0
120 Ready Italy 5 5 0
150 Ready Italy 4 11 0
150 D. Box April 922 0 0
150 D. Box May 890 0 0

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, April 14. After an initial irregularity prices developed a firm undertone on renewal of Commission House demand and short covering. Some buying in new crop wheat was undoubtedly based on the official forecast indicating no moisture in Oklahoma or Kansas over the week-end. Maize attracted some exporter demand against the sale of two cargoes of number two yellow to Holland overnight but this was partially countered by clearing of weather in the maize belt and a slight increase in producer selling.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, April 14.
London Silver both spot and forward 63d.
London Gold Bars fine per oz. £12/8

MADHYABHARAT CAPITAL

Sardar's Suggestion Accepted

GWALIOR, April 15 (P.T.I.): The Government of Madhyabharat have decided to act on the suggestion of the States Ministry that pending a decision on the question of the capital for Madhyabharat it would be sufficient for a small camp office to move to Indore from Gwalior instead of the whole secretariat and that too for a very short period, for two to three months in the year.

In a letter to the Chief Secretary of Madhyabharat, the States Secretary, Mr. V. P. Menon, says that "Sardar Patel notes that the question about a provisional capital for Madhyabharat which has been referred to him is not that of the permanent capital of Madhyabharat. If that had been the case, he could have taken steps to obtain expert opinion on the subject and reached a decision on that basis. As it is the issue which has been submitted to him for decision is that of the location of the provisional capital and even then there is no unanimity on it."

"In the circumstances he very much regrets that he cannot assume the responsibility which he has been invited to undertake and hopes that the Madhyabharat government will appreciate the reasons."

INCONVENIENCE

"At the same time he realises that periodic shifting of the machinery of government from one city to another causes considerable administrative inconvenience and dislocation and involves avoidable expenditure to Government. He has, therefore reconsidered our previous decision in regard to the arrangements for periodic transfer of capital from Gwalior to Indore."

"Sardar Patel also desires that till a decision on the question of capital is reached, either by general agreement or by the new legislature, there should be no change in the status quo regarding the location of other institution e.g., the University. He thinks that if haphazard decision are taken on such matters before a final decision is taken about the capital, it will only create bitterness as at present and inconvenience and difficulty later on."

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF WELFARE MEASURES

Minister's Exhortation To People

BOMBAY, Saturday. "Well will have to liquidate our hard-won freedom if we fail to use it for removing injustice, inequality and miseries of the people", said Shri Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, addressing a huge public meeting at Dharampur, yesterday, the first day of his tour of Gujarat. The battle of freedom was fought not only to win Swaraj but to regain the lost prosperity of the motherland, added Shri Desai.

The princely State of Dharampur recently merged itself into the State of Bombay and now forms a part of the Surat District.

LIFT MEASURES

Referring to the various enactments made by the Government for the welfare of the people, the Minister said that it was up to the people to avail themselves of the beneficial laws and the social workers should help them to do so.

He told his audience that the character of the future Government would depend on the judgment of the voters now that adult franchise was being introduced and every adult citizen had a right to vote and choose his representatives on the Government.

Missing Bombay Child Recovered

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 15. A five year old child reported missing from Bombay for about an year, has now been recovered from Mardan (NWFP).

It is alleged, Mohammed Sharif Rehmullah, a relative of the child kidnapped him from the custody of his mother and brought him to Pakistan. Khadija Begum, widowed mother of the child, came all the way to Pakistan in his search and through the help of the Special Police, was able to get back her child. The alleged kidnapper, however, escaped to the Tribal Territory, beyond the control of Pakistan authorities.

REMOVE THE BLOT OF UNTOUCHABILITY IN INDIA

Sardar Patel's Call To Nation

NEW DELHI, April 15 (PTI): Over 400 representatives of the scheduled castes from all over India began their three-day conference here today with a view to "evolving a common policy and programme for the uplift of the Harijan masses."

The conference, called by the All-India Harijan Workers Convention, is meeting under the auspices of the All-India Depressed Classes League.

In the absence of the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, the Works Minister, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, inaugurated the convention.

Sardar Patel in a message to the convention said that in the larger interests of the country, it was essential that nothing was done which would perpetuate caste cleavage in the Hindu society. "Instead, it should be our endeavour so to order things that the term scheduled castes ceases to be a part of our constitution or of our statutes."

THE BLOT OF UNTOUCHABILITY
Sardar Patel said: "My Harijan friends know 'how' dear their cause is to me and with what zeal and devotion I have been labouring in that cause. It has been my earnest endeavour to remove the blot of untouchability as expeditiously as possible and in that I am only trying to follow the great master who first showed us a practical way to solve this great problem affecting the Hindu society."

NO INFERIOR CASTE
Mr. Gadgil said the Harijans should rid their minds of the complex that they belonged to an inferior or a low community or caste. Unless they did so the provisions of the constitution which guaranteed equality of opportunity and status to all would be rendered "infertile" so far as they were concerned.

Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, President of the Bombay Provincial Depressed Classes League presided over today's session in the absence of the Labour Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram who was indisposed.

NO CINEMAS ON ELECTION DAYS

Karaiikal Order

KARAIKAL, April 15 (PTI): All cinema houses in Karaiikal will be closed on April 22, and 23 on account of municipal elections, according to a French India Government order published today.

The order states this step has been taken in the interests of "public peace and order".

Toddy and liquor shops have already been ordered to be closed on those days.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sub-Inspector Rane and Sub-Inspector Pardeshi of the Princess Street Police Station carried out a gambling raid at Karelwadi Thakurdwar yesterday and arrested seven persons including Phirozshah Dastur and T. J. Thanawala. The police seized a number of satta chits and some money from the premises.

Another gambling raid was carried out by Sub-Inspector Nayak of the Anti-Gambling Squad police yesterday at Bawan Chawl, Chinchpokli and arrested Pandurang Tukaram and two others for accepting satta bets. The police recovered some money from the place.

Chased And Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Magan Soma, with two associates, entered a shop on the pretext of buying some enamel saucers. While two of them kept the salesman busy, Soma is alleged to have snatched a bundle of thousand rupees notes and decamped with it. A hot chase followed and he was arrested, produced before the Magistrate and released on bail of Rs. 1,000.

Lost Job: Tried To End His Life

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Devaprasad Ramsevek, Kalbadevi, attempted to end his life by jumping from the 1st floor of a building. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment. He had received orders of suspension from his employers.

LIE UNDECIDED ON MOSCOW VISIT

No Decision On China For Six Weeks

LAKE SUCCESS, April 15, (PTI-Reuters): Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, said yesterday he would make up his mind about visiting Moscow after reaching Paris next week on a visit to Europe. The Secretary-General said that he thought no change in the deadlock over China's representative in the United Nations could be expected for five or six weeks. This meant that Soviet delegates would remain absent from Committees in which a Chinese nationalist sat.

He still hoped that the Soviet group would end their boycott before the September meeting of the General Assembly.

Of his own future, Mr. Lie reaffirmed that he would not stand as a candidate for re-election as Secretary-General next year.

PERMIT-HOLDERS GET NO LIQUOR

Great hardships are experienced by some of the permit holders' to get their liquor quota, as some of the leading firms dispensing alcoholic drinks only cater to the needs of their regular customers.

Enquiries by the permit holders at these concerns met with the answer that they should go to the Government Depots.

Since no one seems to be aware of the whereabouts of these depots, the permit holders are in a quandary.

R.S.S. Man Released

SANGLI, April 15, (PTI): Mr. K. B. Limaye, Provincial Organiser Prant Sangh Chalak of the R. S. S. who was arrested under the Preventive Detention Act by the Sangli Police on April 4 was released yesterday.

World's Tributes To A Great Dancer

LONDON, April 15 (PTI-Reuters): Famous dancers from all over the world yesterday attended the funeral of the great Russian dancer Vaslav Nijinsky.

Among those who paid their last tributes was Ram Gopal for India and among the many wreaths was one from the Indian Ballet Company which has been appearing at a London theatre.

Order To Remove Mahatma's Statue

CHIRALA, April 15 (PTI): The Commissioner of the Chirala Municipality has ordered the removal of the statues of Mahatma Gandhi, Kasturba Gandhi, Bai Gangadhar Tilak and Nethaji Bose from their present location to a more suitable place as the "whole installation is an objectionable encroachment on the road traffic".

Failing compliance within seven days, action would be taken, the order said.

The order was issued in pursuance of the State Government's directions, it is learnt.

New Foreign Air Mail Post Card From May 1

NEW DELHI, April 15 (PTI)—A new foreign air mail post card will be introduced from May 1, 1950, it is officially learnt.

The post card which costs annas four is imprinted with stamp bearing the picture of constellation in flight. The card is of the same size as the inland post card.

Governor Condemns Talks Of War

Urges To Follow Steps Of Gandhiji

His Excellency the Governor, Raja Maharaj Singh, performed the opening ceremony of the third annual session of Vasant Vyakhan Mala, on Saturday, in the compound of Dr. Antonio D'Silva's High School, Dadar. Starting from a scratch with a membership of 10, this Mandal, which devotes itself to physical and cultural education, has now a membership of 200. Its expansion has necessitated the acquirement of land on which it is proposed to erect a building estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs, for which they have appealed for donations.

After a brief speech in which he made reference to Mahatma Gandhi as a great social reformer and deplored the attitude of those who criticized the Indo-Pakistan Agreement and clamoured for war, His Excellency made a donation of Rs. 300 to the Mandal.

Mr. S. K. Patil, who spoke next, first garlanded Shri Pursuram Pant Babre for his contribution of Rs. 600 towards the printing of a booklet "Vagganga", then gave a lecture, the theme of which was "Fence For Yourself."

NEED FOR FRIENDLY POLICY WITH CHINA

British Business Men's Demand

HONG KONG, April 15 (PTI-Reuters): British firms with interests in Communist China totalling more than 100,000,000 sterling have made new representations to the British Government to save their holdings.

They believe a fully accredited Ambassador should immediately be appointed in Peking in an effort to achieve ratification of Britain's recognition of the Peoples' Government.

Although details of the new approach were not revealed, it is known these interests are disappointed with recent British policy and advocate a more positive line.

They believe Britain should take immediate action to break the Nationalist blockade although some agree this might cause repercussions with United States.

These interests condemn past British and American policy in China as negative and claim that a friendly policy coupled with offers of help might at least achieve mutually beneficial trade relations.

British interests cited the recent successful trade deals in Tientsin, particularly the £3,800,000 egg contract with Britain, as indicating it is not impossible to trade with China.

In all events, they say, a new policy of co-operation, sympathy and assistance should at least be tried.

4 CRORES AFFECTED BY FAMINE

Chinese Minister's Disclosure

HONG KONG, April 15, (PTI-Reuters): Famine has affected 40,000,000 people in China since it began last year, the Communist Government announced today.

The official Communist news agency said today that Chen Yun, Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs, gave this figure at a meeting of the Peoples Government State Council in Peking on Thursday.

He added that 7,000,000 people were still in a "most serious plight" in the famine area which covered 20,000,000 acres.

Chen claimed that the famine was not so serious as that in 1931, when the Nationalists were in control. He said 1,532 million catties (almost 2,000 million pounds weight) of relief food had already been allocated to famine victims.

Reviewing China's financial position, Chen said the Government deficit for January-February was "still not small but he believed it would be considerably reduced during the year. He gave no figures."

Industrial Dispute For Wage Board

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between Shri Krishna Weaving Mills, Cambay, and its workers has been referred by the Government of Bombay for decision to the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry.

NATIONALISE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

Members Demand In Parliament

MINISTER DEFENDS BILL

NEW DELHI, April 15, (PTI). Members gave general support in Parliament today to the Select Committee's report in the Insurance (Amendment) Bill when it began consideration of the report on a motion of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, the Works Minister who is piloting the Bill. Discussion will be continued on Monday.

The House earlier passed the Home Minister's Bill for establishing Judicial Commissioners Courts in Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh.

Commending the Insurance Bill for the acceptance of the House Mr. Gadgil said that the Select Committee's report represented a "compromise and concord among conflicting interests" and he would therefore not accept any major amendment.

Messrs. Mohanlal Gautam, T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, Ajit Prasad Jain and O. V. Alagesan advocated nationalisation of the industry as the best solution of the problem. Mr. Gautam and Mr. Jain thought nationalisation would secure for the state large amount of funds which could be utilised for putting through the country's national programme.

Mr. M. R. Masani objected to "two blemishes" in the "otherwise progressive" measure. He said he was not opposed to state control or supervision. The clauses relating to the power of the Government to direct any insurer "to take such action in respect of any matter" on the basis of an investigation report, Mr. Masani said, revealed a somewhat "outmoded attitude to Governmental intervention and control." He wanted a judicial process or "trial by his peers" before the Government could take any action against an insurer.

Mr. I. T. Krishnamachari, who in his speech mainly dealt with the points raised by Mr. Masani, suggested that before the Controller took any action he should consult a small Advisory Committee that might be set up for the purpose. He appealed to Mr. Masani to lay aside "his planks of anti-authoritarianism" and face realities. Mr. Masani's objections, he said, were "a hangover from the past."

Mr. Krishnamachari felt the Government might have to come again for putting the screw "a little more tighter."

Parliament today passed the Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh (courts) Bill sponsored by Sardar Patel, the Home Minister providing for the establishment of judicial commissioners' courts and other courts in Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh.

The Bill replaced the ordinance which is due to expire in July next. Sardar Patel explained that in regard to part "X" States, apart from Delhi and Coorg which came under the jurisdiction of the Punjab and Madras High Courts respectively, judicial commissioners were created under the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act for other States while Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh had their respective high courts.

COSTLY LUXURY

Sardar Patel said that High Courts for these two areas were considered a costly luxury and therefore judicial commissioners courts were established on January 25, 1950 through an ordinance. The Bill sought to replace the ordinance. No inferiority need be attached to these courts as appeal from these courts to the Supreme Court had been provided.

The bill passed through all the stages in 45 minutes.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, moved on behalf of the Commerce Minister that the Insurance (Amendment) Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

Mr. Gadgil said that the history of the bill was a long and chequered one, dating back to 1937 when a bill to consolidate the entire law as regards insurance was brought before the Central Legislative Assembly. If discussion and debate constituted the soul of democracy, in this particular matter at any rate "we have proceeded in the most democratic manner."

The Bill as reported by the Select Committee was almost unanimous except for the fact that Mr. Masani

differed in certain important respects.

MINUTES OF DISSENT

There were two minutes of dissent. Mr. M. L. Gautam, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar and Mr. Ram Nath Goenka had supported the Bill because, according to them, it was a "halfway measure passing the way for nationalisation. Mr. Masani was not only against nationalisation but even against Government control of the industry in a large measure.

Mr. Gadgil said, "It is evident that as far as the economy of this country is concerned, we have accepted a sort of regulation in the matter of industry and business. It must be accepted, whether in this sphere of insurance or any other sphere, that the progress of this country is on the line of regulation. The stages by which ultimately the capitalist economy would be turned into an economy of the people may be slowed down or quickened according to the colour of the Government that may be in power at a particular time but there cannot be any reversal of the policy. Mr. Masani may have my sympathy to some extent but he will certainly not have the support of the House.

"Mr. Masani fears there will be a tremendous growth of bureaucracy and centralisation of economic power. I think the House is agreed that the need of the country today above anything else is a planned economy.

NATIONALISATION

"The demand for the nationalisation and complete control of the insurance industry has been in the field. When the Consolidating Bill was brought before the old Legislative Assembly, a powerful plea was advanced by some of us that at least in certain sections this industry should be nationalised. When an industry is nationalised, the management is bound to be with the permanent service. You may call it bureaucracy or anything else but the point remains that that economy works for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit of a few 'capitalists'.

For over ten minutes Mr. Gadgil read out the changes effected in the Select Committee and remarked that they bore "the stamp of compromise and an atmosphere of concord among the conflicting interests". Any change in the basic structure of the Bill as reported by the Select Committee would be unfair and might even prove disastrous.

APPROVED SECURITIES

More Items Added

The Select Committee had added further items to the list of approved securities. These items included insurance companies-owned housing schemes, debentures secured on property worth at least three times the amount of the debentures, preference shares of companies in which dividends had been paid for at least five years and fixed deposits with co-operative societies. Once an investment had been made in an approved investment it needed not be vacated if such investment was no longer on the approved list because of things that had happened subsequently. This would enable the insurance company to see whether the investment in question was only temporarily under a cloud or it had become a bad investment altogether.

The conditions of service of insurance agents and chief agents had been further liberalised. More liberal provisions could hardly be contemplated.

Mr. Sondhi: All credit to the Government.

Mr. Gadgil: Somebody will get the credit, no doubt.

In the statutory association it had been proved that only insurers with head offices in India should be full

Aerocar



The "Aerocar," an automobile that can be converted easily into an airplane was demonstrated recently at Longview, Texas. The picture shows the Aerocar ready to be used for a highway trip. At the top the Aerocar is seen in flight.

members and other insurers should be associated with them as associated members. The Indian insurers would be able to elect representatives to the executive committee of the life insurance and general insurance companies. However, there would be nominated seats and some of the nominated seats would go to the associated members so that they would be able to take part in the deliberations of the executive committee. The position of officials who would sit on the executive committee had also been clarified. Such officials would take part in the meetings of the executive committee but would not exercise any vote on any question being discussed by the committee. This would mean that the controller would be able to take his decision without being embarrassed in any way.

MASANI'S OBJECTION

Mr. Masani, who has appended a minute of dissent objected to the rule making powers including the power of fixing the limit of expenses of an insurance company being vested in the department and not the executive committee as originally contemplated.

BEST SOLUTION

Mr. Mohanlal Gautam (Uttar Pradesh) plead for nationalisation of the industry which, he said, was "the best solution." He added in spite of their best efforts to control expenditure, commission, etc., he was sure those in charge of the industry would find a way to manipulate things so that policy holders interests would not be safe.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras) supporting the measure expressed the fear that the Government would again have to come forward to "put the screw tighter." Apart from nationalisation the House should recognise that the history of insurance legislation had been one of "an attempt at policing the industry" and give an assurance of fair-play to the policy holders and curb the tendencies of "adventurers."

Mr. Krishnamachari said that future legislation should be directed towards making insurance cheap and avoiding wasteful competition and expense on the part of the insurance companies. Insurance business was not a competitive business and if Mr. Masani looked at it from that point of view he would withdraw his objections against ousting the jurisdiction of the courts in certain cases.

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar

(Madras) said that the insurance industry should be nationalised in the interests of financing development schemes and industrialising the country.

MATURE

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain (Uttar Pradesh) felt that the insurance business was one of those enterprises which was "immediately mature" for nationalisation and said this would supply us with huge funds required by the state for development purposes and protect the interests of the policy holders.

He requested the Minister to bring forward a bill at an early date for complete nationalisation of insurance business.

Mr. Jain suggested that in the meantime, the postal insurance scheme should be extended to non-officials, and the Government should take over the insurance of motor vehicles from private hands as the benefit from a "compulsory measure made by the Government should come to the public coffers."

The House then adjourned till Monday.

PROMOTING INTEREST IN PHILATELY

Advisory Committee To Be Appointed

NEW DELHI, April 15, (UPI): Special efforts are being made by the Ministry of Communications to promote interest in philately in this country.

At a meeting held recently under the chairmanship of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Communications, it was decided to appoint an Advisory Committee consisting of a philatelist, an artist, a member of Parliament (preferably one who is interested in philately), the Master of the India Security Press and the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, to advise the P. and T. Directorate on matters relating to stamps and philatelic problems. Similar advisory committees exist in other countries.

It is learnt that Mr. R. F. Stoney, President of the Philatelic Society of India, will be the philatelist member on the Committee.

Steps are also being taken to re-arrange the stamp collection of India.

(Continued from Page 10)

Madame Pandit: For Education.
Mrs. Roosevelt: For Work?

Literacy Drive

Madame Pandit: For work, in a limited manner, because all fields are not open to women. And yet we have no right to inherit, except through the son or a gift through the father or husband. That is why the woman's dowry was so important in India because the dowry no one may touch. What my father gives me in front of the sacred fire at the time of the marriage vow is mine and no one can touch it, not even my husband. That can be money and jewels and in the old days most of it was in the form of expensive jewellery.

Mrs. Roosevelt: And that really is what you live on in case your husband dies?

Madame Pandit: That is it. Of course all those things are gone now because where is money to buy a large dowry for your daughter or expensive jewels? I mean the economic situation has changed. And besides, we do not want that form of security.

Mrs. Roosevelt: But you do want the change in Hindu laws?

Madame Pandit: Immediately, yes.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Now I would like for one minute to leave the question of people and ask you a little bit about the newspaper situation. I realize that in India you cannot disseminate news via newspapers, because the education of the people and their economic circumstances are not at a level where they buy magazines and newspapers as a regular thing. Now, does not that mean that one thing about your primary objectives must be education for these next years?

Madame Pandit: Yes, that is one of our primary objectives and education in two senses: adult literacy as well education of the children, because we have as you know a very large illiterate adult problem. During the period of provincial autonomy, just before the British left, the provinces had a literacy drive and we gave an ultimatum to every adult man or woman who was serving the Government and who could not read or write that they had this period in which to learn or be dismissed from Government service. We found that it had wonderful results. During the two and half years that we remained in power in the provinces we had something like eighty per cent of success.

But during the two years that followed, we went to prison and every one of those people who had become literate went back, like that, because there was no effort to keep it up. Of course that won't happen again, because we are the people who are carrying out the programme and it is being tackled on a mass scale.

Mrs. Roosevelt: In India do you have limitations on the voting franchise or just age?

Madame Pandit: Just age.

Mrs. Roosevelt: What is the age?

Madame Pandit: Twenty-one. We felt that giving the vote to all was part of our pledge and also, that you cannot wait for three hundred and fifty million people to be educated. And while there is lack of education in the conventional sense in India, there is a great deal of experience and culture there. Even the common man and woman who cannot read and write his name has a background of culture, which you will not find in any country in the world except perhaps in China. Just now we have had village elections in one of our provinces. You know, in the old days the villages were one of the strongholds of India economic life, and they were completely self-governing, somewhat on the Greek republic model. But with the coming of the British that system was broken up and the village was neglected. Handicrafts went down and agriculture went down everything. And now for some years, we have been agitating for a local self-government act for the villages. It is a source of great happiness to me that during my period as Minister for Local Government I piloted this new act through Parliament on the basis of which we have just had elections in I think, seventeen thousand villages.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Well now, that will mean you will be developing handicrafts again won't you?

Matters Personal, National And International

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Madame Pandit: Yes. We must do that, because no matter how highly industrialized India is the agricultural situation is such that for four months during the year, the rainy season, the farmer has nothing to do. So he supplements his livelihood through these cottage industries, which are at a very high level even after the neglect of many years. We are still able to turn out a very lovely thing, pottery and rugs and carpets and silk and papiermache work and things like that.

Mrs. Roosevelt: I remember a long while ago when my father was in India he brought back very beautiful things made of silver. Do you still have people making these things?

Madame Pandit: Yes. Hyderabad and Kashmir and Lucknow and Delhi are famous for their silverware.

Mrs. Roosevelt: He brought back a little tea set that I still remember. The teapot was rather squat and there was a little tray with a creamy pitcher, quite charming. We loved it for so many years. I gave it to my daughter, and I have always regretted that I gave it away.

Madame Pandit: Yes, the tea set was probably from Kashmir. That is quite typical of Kashmir.

Mrs. Roosevelt: But your biggest problem is still the one feeding the people immediately?

Madame Pandit: Yes, that is our first priority today. There is not enough food in India. We are still rationed. Twelve ounces of grain is all the people are being given. It is not enough. But we have no more. You see, there is a strange situation in India today. For the first time in centuries the villager has more than he knows what to do with, and he is hoarding. He is creating a black market. He eats more and he hoards. There is no procurement scheme of Government which is entirely successful. And whereas in British days, the soldier went with the bayonet even if we want to because the villager will hit him on the head and say "Get out. This is my government." We cannot get the food.

Mr. Wiese: Of course the food problem brings up the land problem, and when a land is over-exploited and depleted, as India's is, it can be brought back only through extensive commercial fertilization. That of course is a large scale industrial operation, but it is what you are going to have to use to feed the people of India, is not it?

Madame Pandit: Yes, that is true.

Land Reforms

Mr. Wiese: Now isn't putting that into effect necessarily going to involve conflicts with the individual farmer in India, the so-called rugged individualists on the land?

Madame Pandit: I do not think too much because you must remember that the farmer in India has had a very unfortunate deal. The land tenure system is antiquated. There are these large holdings of the very powerful landlords, so the tenant farmer has lived from hand to mouth all this years. To him, some little thing like a change of method won't represent the difficulty that it might perhaps in country like this.

And if we are able to liquidate our big estates rapidly, we will get the peasantry on our side, and that, I think is the single most important thing that we ought to do, if we are to face the communist challenge. Because every time they fling this in our face, whether it is the Communist Party in India or the Moscow newspapers they say that this reactionary government has done nothing to abolish landlordism.

Now we have done a lot. By law, it was abolished last year. But we found that the payment of compensations was so high that our budget could not stand in this year. So instead of bringing it into force we decided to postpone it over a period of two years and go on gradually. Now the Communists do not like it. They say this is no way to do it. The peasant will go on suffering for two years more.

Mr. Wiese: In effect, you find yourself in a predicament where you have to offer more than the Communist promise?

Madame Pandit: That's it, yes. You are right.

Mrs. Roosevelt: They offer it but you have to actually put it through?

Madame Pandit: Put it through, yes.

Mrs. Roosevelt: That is a little bit the situation of every democracy, because communist lands are closed and people cannot see, so the promises can be better than the fulfilment, whereas in an open country, the fulfilment has

to be as good as the promises. Now where you have so many people, as in India, individual human actions do not seem to be as important and you have more people doing things by hand that could be done by machinery. In the end that will have to change, but what will happen as it does change? Will it affect the people badly at first or what will happen?

Madame Pandit: Well, there is bound to be some opposition, obviously just as with the coming of trams and buses in India. Before that we called them "tongas" poor little ill-treated half-starved ponies drawing carriages with the wheels all crooked, axles bent and so on. But the tonga drivers were making a livelihood. Then the bus comes. Naturally everybody is using the bus and the tongas thrown out. There has been a lot of trouble in the past over this.

The same thing will happen in a much larger degree when the individual agriculturist or worker is thrown out of work when one man using a machine can do the work of several hundreds.

Mrs. Roosevelt: There is a great problem, whenever you use machinery instead of people. It is even a problem with us.

Madame Pandit: And now we also have the growing competition of women. That is another difficulty.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Is that more than it used to be?

Madame Pandit: Much more. Suddenly in the last five or six years much more. Of course the poor women have always earned their living as they do in any country but now the middle classes are going out to work as teachers, doctors, nurses and typists and in every profession as they do anywhere else. Even in the foreign service we have girls. That is going to be a big headache, because the government does not want to keep a girl after she gets married. They feel that the training is wasted, because a girl presumably marries in her early twenties and she will not be willing to serve in Indonesia while her husband serves in Canada. However we now actually have four youngsters as third secretaries and others working in the foreign department of India. I think this is a very healthy development, the encouragement being given to younger people.

In the past in India the emphasis has been that if you are old you are necessarily the best man of woman for the job. There has not been the realization that others must come after you and that they had better begin their training when they are young.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Is that veneration for age a religious thing or a custom?

Madame Pandit: I think it is just a custom. Even to this day, I would immediately stand up if a man or woman older than myself entered the room and it would make no difference what the person's social standing was. I would not speak to a servant who is older than myself except in the third person, which I would employ to you or someone I respected. No it is not a matter of religion. It is part of the respect that is given to one's elders and ancestors.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Of course it is a good manner in this country to get up if an older person comes into the room. But I do not think there is that same reverence for the opinions of age and the same obedience that apparently exists in India.

Madame Pandit: But let me tell you, Mrs. Roosevelt, it is not nearly as strong as it used to be. It is going, because there has been rather too much emphasis on age regardless of anything else. I am all for honoring age if it combines other qualities that deserve to be honored but I think we have rather overemphasized. I notice the differences now with the younger people. My children would not stand up when I entered the room any more, and further more I would not realize that they had not.

Mrs. Roosevelt: But here I think, because of the fact that medical science has prolonged age, we are facing a very curious situation. We want to stop older people and retire them at certain age yet that means they will have perhaps years in which they must be dependent on either their own earnings to which the nation contributes. I think there really will have to be a study at some point of how to use older people in this nation. And I should think that same thing might come about in India in time. Of course you have not in the past at least had this same span of life.

Family System

Madame Pandit: No we do not. Our

span of life is very limited. But the Indian joint family though it had some terrible defects did serve as a sort of social insurance. No old person was left unprovided for. You had a home. Even today, although the joint family has been broken up, I do not know a single Indian who is not supporting five or six relatives.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Of course, strange as it may seem, that was pattern that existed in this country three or four generations back. I can remember my mother-in-law telling how her grandfather always had living with him all his maiden aunts and his unmarried sisters and any children whose parents had died.

Madame Pandit: That is the Hindu joint family, except to substitute maiden aunt by widowed aunt. The scores of hundreds of young widows that were all over India had to be looked after. They were not able to work. They were not permitted to work. Today that does not apply because they all go out and get jobs.

Mrs. Roosevelt: Now, did having that type of family mean there was less service needed in that house, because they all did something in the home?

Madame Pandit: That is it. Every daughter in law of the family or woman member contributed toward the domestic life of the house, but you are also had your domestics. I was not brought up in a joint family in the strict sense of the word, but my father had two brothers who died young and their families were brought up by my father. And all these cousins and their mothers for many years lived with us sort of under one roof with my mother as the oldest lady there and my father as the head of the family, the pater-families. All the things that went on now sound like a dream.

How mother would look after all these numerous daughters-in-law. When the summer came summer clothes were made for everybody. When the winter came the winter clothes were bought.

And there were the festivals and this that and the other. It was a very full life to which everybody contributed and nobody was a parasite in that family. It was my father who was supporting me, his money, but I was contributing to the upkeep of the house in some way so I never had the feeling of inferiority. On the other hand, it did breed some drones. Some of the younger members would say, "I have an uncle who can feed me. All right. Why should I bother to work?"

Mrs. Roosevelt: I think that is very amusing.

Madame Pandit: It also insured Mrs. Roosevelt, that every Hindu girl got married but that does not apply any more.

Alas, when my daughter told me she was engaged she also told me she was going to be married two days hence. So those things have gone. And I myself gave my parents very short shrifts. But anyhow in the old days the custom was that the marriage was arranged.

And you dare not question the suitability of the girl. If my family is known amongst the accepted families my daughter cannot be questioned because of course she is all right. Looks and other things do not count. She has the breeding. Therefore she gets a husband anyway. It was part of the system that everyman had to be married, part of the four ages of man, you know. The first age you grow up in your parents house. Then you go out as a celibate and live with your teacher. You come back and fulfill your responsibilities to the state. You marry and raise a family. And then you retire and after that your contribution is through your thought, writing or politics.

Mrs. Roosevelt: At last you retire.

At Fifty

Madame Pandit: You were supposed to retire at fifty. Of course you know our classic mythological work. It is the story of the rajah who is supposed to be the ideal king who lives for his people out is not of them. The story is that one day he was combing his hair and he suddenly saw one white hair. So he immediately called his council of ministers and said:

"I must abdicate because the time has come."

Mrs. Roosevelt: That is really wonderful. Well, I think the time has come, though in a quite different sense for us here. I loved being with you Madame Pandit. This has been a very delightful chance to ask you a great many things I might never have had a chance to ask you.

And please remember me to your brother and tell him that if I can accept his and the government's invitation to visit India this year I would love to do it. But I won't write a book. I may only write some articles.

Madame Pandit: Thank you, Mrs. Roosevelt. I enjoyed every minute. I have not had such a relaxed and lovely time in a long while.

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DELHI NEWSLETTER

From Our Correspondent

LOOKING BACK AT BUDGET SESSION

Nehru Firm On His Foreign Policy

NEW DELHI, April 16.

The Budget Session of Parliament is slowing down to its terminus. It is scheduled to end on Wednesday, April 19. The Session was dominated by the Prime Minister and paradoxes. The Prime Minister stood like a rock against all attacks on his Foreign Policy, attacks on his selectees in India's Mission abroad and attacks on the personnel of his portfolio. His approach to the basic problems facing him and the country was logical. He told his party candidly what his Foreign Policy was. "You may have someone else, if you do not like my policy."

The paradox was that the members talked in the Lobbies denouncing the "sit on the fence" policy but had no choice to make. They neither liked the Foreign Policy nor did they like to change the Prime Minister.

Constitutionally, the Prime Minister has been in the right. But let me quote Cordell Hall who six years ago said:—

"It is obvious, of course, that no matter how brilliant and desirable any course may seem, it is wholly impracticable and impossible unless it is a course which finds basic acceptance by the people of this country and the legislative branch of this Government, under which our Constitution shares with the Executive powers and responsibility for our final action."

A status quo foreign policy acts as a cancerous disease on a nation's body.

INDIAN BISMARCK

And yet, it was Sardar Patel, who stole the play. Like a Roman Caesar, he sat in his seat, week in week out, patiently watching the growth of Parliamentary democracy in India. He will go down in history as the Indian Bismarck, who consolidated India into one United country. Flattery or threats do not move him, as was evident from his decision on Delhi's future Constitutional setup.

The Finance Minister, Dr. John Mathai earned fresh laurels during the Session. His is an extremely difficult job. Being a non-party man, he is not in a position to dictate. He has to find money for the squander-mania of his Congress Colleagues and has to defend their squander-mania. He did both masterfully. After declaring in November that this country had been living beyond its means for some years, he proved to the House that scope for economy was negligible.

In the second line, Mr. Santanam kept up his reputation. Amongst the non-officials, Kamat stood for his courage and audacity, Sidhwa for his police-court-like cross examination, Ajit Prasad Jain for his directness and Pandit Kunzru for his deep study. The two Dases from Orissa were always listened to with attention, particularly Bhishwanath Das, when he spoke on matters financial. T. T. Krishnamachari is an able member, but often remains inaudible. Shivarao is always refreshing. Mahabir Tyagi has a way to say things and does it well. Politely but firmly he told the chair once that its ruling was unconstitutional. Amongst the lady members, Durgabhai maintained her reputation for industry and hard work. She is always in her seat. Renuka Ray, Ammu Swaminathan and Suchit Kripalani are brilliant and drive home their points of view, whenever they speak.

This was the first Session of the Republican Parliament. From purely constitutional angle, there was not much difference between the Session about to end and other Sessions under the Act of 1919. The members wanted all the privileges enjoyed by the Members of the British House of Commons plus the privileges they had under the 1919 Act.

STANDING BODIES

No Useful Purpose Served

The case of Standing Committees for Ministries should illustrate the point. These Committees were set by an alien Government to educate the non-official with the working of the departments. Sir James Grig had scrapped the Standing Finance Committee, because it had tried to assert

itself. It was only during the last war that a consultation Committee for Defence was created. The Government had resolutely refused to set up a Committee for External Affairs, which was under the Viceroy.

These Committees are unknown to British Constitution and their continuation is an insult to India's constitution. They never serve any useful purpose, because, with some honourable exceptions, Members do not read their agenda papers and do not even attend their meetings, if they are held during the Session. Reason? Because they do not get any extra money. The total number of seats on these Committees is 378 which are to be distributed amongst 275 members. It will be thus seen that there are enough seats to go round. Fully Sovereign Parliament and retention of parliamentary toys of a dependency constitution is paradox number two.

NOT COMMENSURATE

Nearly 1700 questions were asked during the Session. The average expenditure on an answer is placed at sixty rupees. The country was poorer by Rs. 102,000. The results were in no way commensurate with the money spent.

Here are some other paradoxes. Members, on the one side asked the Government to reduce expenditure and on the other side demanded alternative appointments for the retrenched personnel. On the one side, they complained of high cost of living and, on the other side, wanted no reduction in foodgrain prices. On the one side, they demanded full employments and on the other side were tender to say Vanaspati Industry, which had the germs of creating large-scale unemployment in the countryside. On the one side, they voted for protection and other assistance to Industries and on the other side called names to industrialists.

The Congress Party is slowly assuming powers of Parliament itself. All matters coming before the Parliament are discussed before the Parliament are first discussed by the Party, which reaches decisions on them. Theoretically it saves the time of the House. In actual practice it does nothing of the sort. It does not even save taxpayer's money on printing amendments and other motions, which are ruled out by the Party.

Looking back on the Session, its legislative output was poor and regulation of business was worse. Days were spent on some unimportant measure, while some vital bills were rushed through. Large number of bills were crowded out.

ANOTHER ASPECT

There is yet another aspect of the problem. Government's legislative programme has been growing every year, particularly in the domain transferred to the States. The issue is whether the Government has any machinery for the implementation of Laws it gets the Parliament enacted. The Labour legislation should illustrate the point. About thirty bills have been enacted during the last five years.

Their implementation however is the responsibility of the states. The Government of India has no information as to how its own acts were given effect to. The Ministry of Health proposes to enact comprehensive legislation against adulteration without making any provision for its enforcement. There is a question of public opinion also involved in these issues. It is no secret that cholera inoculation certificates were sold for a low price of four annas each for the Hardwar Kumbha Mela. Will the anti-

adulteration legislation create additional source of income for the supervisory staff is the basic problem. What is needed is the creation of healthy public opinion, which will make anti-social activities an impossibility in this country. The Government apparently holds that its task is over with the passing of legislation. It should think of its implementation before a measure is brought before the Parliament.

RESIGNATIONS

The resignations of the Industry Minister, Dr. S. P. Mukarji and of the Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy were the other highlights of the Session. Constitutionally they were right. As I have already reported, there has been a gulf between them and the Prime Minister and the Nehru-Liaquat Pact has widened this gulf. Constitutionally they could stay in the Cabinet, if they were prepared to accept the Pact and work loyally for its implementation. Dr. Mukarji is not prepared to accept the Pact. Constitutionally again their exit from the Cabinet is sound. Non-Congress Ministers in the Central Cabinet have been an anomaly.

They have no backing in the House, which is the essence of Parliamentary democracy. Their constituency is the Prime Minister, who had nominated them. The Congress Party had made really hot for them. And they being in charge of earning Ministers, which come into daily contact with the masses often had the blame for the policies formulated for them. Their exit

should provide the Prime Minister with much needed opportunity to reshuffle his Cabinet.

TWO SCHEMES

He has two schemes before him. One is the scheme of Gopalswamy Ayyangar of twenty-four Ministers of whom seventeen Ministers will be of Cabinet rank. The other plan has been evolved by Mr. Rafi Kidwai, who has reduced the strength of the Cabinet to ten, but will have a large number of Deputy Ministers. He will not like the Prime Minister to have a portfolio. The following will be the set up under his Plan:—

1. Prime Minister.
2. Deputy Prime Minister with two Deputy Ministers in charge of Home and State Ministers.
3. Foreign Minister.
4. Finance Minister.
5. Communication Minister with four Deputy Ministers in charge of Railways, Transport, Post and Telegraphs and Civil Aviation.
6. Minister for Commerce and Industry with four Deputy Ministers in charge of Industry, Supply, Commerce and Shipping.
7. Minister for Food and Agriculture with Deputy Minister.
8. Minister for Defence.
9. Minister for Social Affairs with Deputy Ministers in charge of Education, Health, Labour and Broadcasting.
10. Minister for Works, Mines and Powers.

Next fortnight will see which of the two schemes, the Prime Minister adopts for his Cabinet.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Plea To Look After Children's Health

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 16.

"It is a matter of great joy to me to visit this land of Mahatmaji. I have been impressed by this city and the good service the Municipality is rendering to the people," observed Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India when she visited the "best cleaned" chawl, school and street in the city.

5,000 CHEERED HER

About five thousand people cheered Rajkumari when she presided over the Second Bombay Physical Conference at Commerce College Ground. The conference was held in enthusiastic atmosphere. Among those who attended the Conference were Ambubhai Purani Kanayalal Desai, President G.P.C.C., Bhogilal Lala, Secretary G.P.C.C. and Municipal President and Mr. Mavalankar Ambubhai.

Ambubhai Purani inaugurated the conference. Kanayalal Desai President G.P.C.C. welcomed the guests and delegates.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur in her presidential address made special reference to Gandhiji and Sardar's heritage to Gujarat and said, "I have no doubt Gujarat will be foremost in Health and Physical education."

PTI Adds: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur stressed the importance of looking after the physical well-being of children particularly those in the villages and of girls who had been sadly neglected upto now.

The Health Minister said, "Today more than at any other time, the need of importance of physical education must be recognised."

Shankarrao Deo Visits Bengal Relief Centres

CALCUTTA, April 15, (PTI): Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, arrived here today from Angul in Orissa.

Accompanied by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. Deo later visited different refugee relief centres in and around Calcutta.

Mr. Deo who is expected to stay here for three days, will meet West Bengal Congress leaders and workers at a conference on April 17.

CZECH MUSIC

On Sunday (16th April) from 10-00 p.m. to 11-00 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a special programme of Czech Music. The programme can be heard on Bombay 'A'.

RUMANIA'S CHARGE AGAINST U. S.

Information Office Misused

BUCHAREST, April 15 (PTI-Reuter): Rumania ordered the American Information Office here to close because it was "being used as a medium for organising activities hostile to the Rumanian people", it was announced last night.

The Government made this statement in reply to a letter from the United States Government asking why the closure of the office was ordered on March 7.

Poland Signs A Pact

WARSAW, April 15, (PTI-Reuter): Poland signed a trade agreement here with the Benelux countries—Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg the Polish Press Agency reported last night. It gave no details.

WORLD SITUATION NOT SO GOOD

U. N. President's View

MANILA, April 15, (PTI-Reuter): Brigadier General Carlos Romulo, President of the United Nations General Assembly, said here yesterday he did not consider the world situation so favourable as when he assumed the presidency of the fourth session of the Assembly last September. But he did not consider it critical, serious or alarming.

General Romulo, permanent Philippines delegate to the United Nations, is on a short visit here.

Poona Mahasabhaite Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Govind Swami Afle, a well-known Hindu Mahasabhaite from Poona was arrested in Bombay by the police, following a lecture he is reported to have delivered at Kalyan recently.

Afle Swami's arrest, according to information gathered, was made under the Public Security Measures Act. He was sent back to Poona by the police.

The Spanish cotton and textile mission to Pakistan headed by Senor Augusto Arano flew back to Spain on Thursday night. Senor Arano disclosed that the Mission was successful in striking a deal for the sale of Spanish textiles to Pakistan and purchase of an equal amount of Pakistan cotton. Spain, he said, was considerably interested in Pakistan's cotton.

Short Story

THE MIND'S EYE

By K. Sridhar Rao

"Hello, Mahadev!" I called out to the fast receding back of my friend. He turned round and stopped. On reaching him, I said: "A rare bird aren't you?"

"H'm. I suppose I am," he replied. "I was busy doing nothing."

"Venka went to Panambur and you went to Madaripatnam, I suppose?"

"Not exactly. Venka surely was a simpleton. He went on the journey without making sure what he had to do at the end of it. But he did not come back empty as you all think," said Mahadev.

"What do you mean?"

"He brought the solution to the Naga Mystery that was baffling the best brains in town."

"I suppose the idiot carried it on his head."

"No," was the reply, "he carried it inside it."

"H'm. That's strange," I said.

"Strange are the ways of God and inscrutable to us mortal men! Even the most insignificant of us has his part to play in life. Let me tell you about Venka's part. In the early Thirties banks were under a cloud, and private hoards went to roost in the home safe. But the rich men soon had cause to worry. Even these safes began to yield their treasure atleast once every month. Not a trace of the burglar nor how he did it. Nor the time of his operations. Everything would be as usual. Only the safe would be empty. And occupying all that empty space would be a clay Naga (serpent) head that could be bought for an anna in any market-place. The police laughed at the first one or two who complained. It was easier to pooh-pooh these complaints than undertake detection on such slender clues. But when the disease spread among these rich men and complaints increased month by month, there was nothing for it but to register them. A sort of inquiry was conducted. The safes, that were burgled, came from a firm of great repute. They had for the past fifty years built their safes strong and burglar-proof. Only the keys made with each of them would open these. And the firm guaranteed that duplicates could not be made. Even so, these very safes yielded their treasure and gave shelter to a clay Naga's head. It was beyond the powers of the local police to unravel the mystery behind this exchange. There the matter rested, and would have continued to rest but for friend Venka's remarkable journey. This periodic yielding up of wealth ceased from the day of Venka's return."

"Let me tell you something about Venka," continued Mahadev. "He was a simple soul as naked as God made him but for the two bits of man-made cloth. One of these went round the waist to satisfy the world, and the other went round the head to keep the light of the sun from the darkness within. It was all the dress that Venka needed whether at work or on a spree. So of course the cloth had lost its virgin whiteness and put on a rich brown colour that matched with the colour of his skin. He wore his unkempt hair in a tuft. He was of medium height and slight of build. The muscles on his limbs were hard and strong. For as long as he could remember of his thirty years on this planet, these limbs of his had laboured to fill the void in his belly. He was a labourer by profession. Education, he had none. His face was meek and his eye dull."

"Every morning," said Mahadev, "I found this man of meek bearing on the kitchen verandah of his master, a rich merchant of the place with a leaf in front of him. Some kind soul from within loaded the leaf with a mound of cold rice cooked the previous night and preserved in a basin of cold water. A bit of hot pickle helped the rice down Venka's throat. After this cold repast, Venka would find his way to his master with the perennial question: 'What work for me today, Master?' This question must be daily answered, or Venka's brain wouldn't work nor his limbs move to perform the daily labour. 'Dig the soil so many feet round the coconut trees, six in the morning, six in the evening' would be the order. Venka would then go with his pick-axe on his shoulder to the coconut grove. Venka's axe would soon be picking at mother earth. But his mind would soar to regions all his own. If you watched

him at work you would find him smiling off and on, and even talking to himself—and, the occasion arose, laugh out loud. He would not be conscious of your presence unless you address him directly and speak out. He would then answer you as if from another world. All this time his work went apace. As the sun reached mid-heaven, his axe stopped and his mind turned again kitchenwards. Another mountain, of hot rice this time, awaited him, and may be, a little curried vegetable also in addition. And all is grist to this human mill. An hour's rest and Venka would be picking at the soil again till the sun went down and darkness set in. He would go to the well, wash himself and re-arrange the dress. Till the night meal he would go and stretch himself besides his master's gate. Once a month or so, with a few annas out of his pay, he would visit the neighbouring barber's shop, and get the growth of wool sheared off his face. On the

He looked around. Opposite the platform on which stood that holy Aswattha tree was a house with a pandal in front and crude benches about. Even a few bits of broken pots were strewn around. He felt sure that this must be a toddy shop. But the doors were closed. So he peeped in through the window. He found two men deeply engaged in conversation. He felt they would not welcome any sort of disturbance. He decided to rest his limbs till they came out. He stretched himself on the verandah below the window and was about to go off to sleep when he thought the men were speaking of his master and of an engagement for midnight that day. That was all and he began to snore. Violent hands were laid on him and he woke up to find the men standing over him and looking suspiciously at him. His stupid looks, and simple statement of his needs, evidently satisfied them. He got from them a little cold rice, gravy from yesterday's fish curry and a pot

QUESTIONABLE DELAY



way back he would stop at the local toddy shop and gulp down a small pot of the brew provided. And this silent sod of mother earth would be brimming over and eager for a chance to speak. His mood under these special circumstances, well-known at his master's, would evoke a pleasant remark from someone about Venka's absent wife. The smile on Venka's face would expand into a grin and he would launch on a recital of his marital life, of his first wife, of her leaving him for no earthly reason, of his second venture, of the difficulty this spouse of his had in leaving her mother's house to the uncertainty of his abode, or want of it, his last visit to her and, if you are not careful or refined enough, even the most private and intimate details of this life of his. And there you have a picture of the inimitable Venka.

"Well, this son of the soil," went on Mahadev, "this Venka went on a spree on the evening before Naga Panchami, had his customary shave, and double the dose of toddy. He was waiting on his master's kitchen verandah for the nightly toll of rice in a pleasant dream world of his own. He heard his master's voice announcing inside the kitchen that he would have to send Venka to Panambur early next morning before sunrise. Venka thought it was his master answering his daily morning query. He muttered to himself 'Yes, master. Alright, master.' He gobbled up his rice and went to bed. Before the morning glow was on the eastern horizon Venka was half a mile on the Panambur road. He had his orders. It did not occur to him that they were incomplete. By eight o'clock he had reached Panambur, a distance of about eight miles or so. There was a void in the pit of his stomach. It was missing the daily quota of cold rice. His tongue was dry. It was necessary to moisten it.

of dilute toddy for which he had to part with the remaining few annas from the folds of his loin cloth. His breakfast completed, he was ready for the return journey. He was back at his master's an hour before noon. Smart work, he thought. But his master was furious, and those around him hilarious. Venka could not fathom this mood of levity in the audience. But when his master joined the rest in their laughter, he was content. He quietly slunk away towards the kitchen. He could at least understand what was going on there."

"That night as the midnight hour struck, still asleep, Venka began to bawl out: 'Master! Master! Thieves! Thieves!' from the verandah of his master's house where he usually slept. His master heard the noise from within and rushed out asking 'Where? Where?' Still in his sleep Venka answered: 'At the shop, near the safe. At this Venka's master rushed to the nearest police Thana. The police too were eager to get at the burglars. In no time they were at the shop where all was quiet and peaceful. The watchmen were awake and active. They declared that no one had entered the premises that night. And yet the master opened the door and the party went in with a lantern. First thing that met their eyes in a corner of the outer hall was a rope ladder hanging from the roof. Evidently some tiles were removed to make room for the entry of one human body at a time. So there were some persons here after all. They slowly crept to the door of the safe room, which was unlocked and half open. With the light of the lantern they saw the jacks of two persons intently examining the lock of the safe. The men were too taken aback to offer any resistance. They quietly went to the lock-up with the police. After they left, the master opened the safe and found the contents intact. Happy at his escape, he went home to bed. He found Venka fast asleep."

"The next morning," continued Mahadev, "a young police inspector came to the master's house to conduct, fur-

ther investigation of the case. At the police station, they were not able to get any information from the two prisoners. They behaved as if they were deaf and dumb. The inspector wanted to examine the person who had given the warning yesterday night. Venka was sent for. He appeared, dull-eyed and stupid, from the coconut grove. He did not like this change from his routine. And he resented this questioning. It soon became clear he did not know anything, in spite of the warning he gave in his sleep, of yesterday night's happening, nor was he aware that safes were being easily burgled in the town during the past year. The inspector was in a quandary. He tried to find out all there was to know about this strange creature. He also heard of Venka's strange trip of yesterday. When he heard that two persons had supplied him with a meal while at Panambur, Venka was taken to the lock-up to see the prisoners. Venka identified them as his hosts of the previous day. He seemed to know nothing more about them. How did this stupid creature, having seen the prisoners only once before in his life, associate them with the burglary and still remain unconscious of the whole affair? Venka even while fully awake lived in two worlds and easily passed from one to the other. Could it be in his sleeping state he was able to absorb information which he was all unconscious of in the wakeful condition? As this idea came into his mind the young inspector whistled. He dismissed Venka and sat thinking for a while.

"The inspector's plans were laid. At the stroke of midnight that day, he took the master to the sleeping Venka's side and asked him to touch Venka lightly and call out his name. The master did so. Without opening his eyes Venka said: 'Yes, master.'

"Do you know, Venka, we have caught the two burglars you warned me about yesterday?" asked the master.

"I am glad, master," replied Venka. "Do you know them?" asked the inspector. No reply. The master repeated the same question. And Venka said: "Yes, master." The inspector asked the master to introduce him formally to Venka as otherwise Venka was not likely to be conscious of his presence. The master called out: 'Venka! Here is the inspector who is trying to find out all about the two persons. Answer his questions.' Venka said: 'Yes, master.'

"Venka," said the inspector, "tell us all you know about them. Will you?"

"Yes, sir," said Venka. And what followed fairly took the inspector off his feet. It was far far beyond his expectations. In a droning, monotonous voice Venka continued: "They are called Ramanna and Shamanna. They are brothers born at Panambur. Twenty-five years ago, when Ramanna was eighteen and Shamanna fifteen they left their home and went to Nagpur. Here they joined a famous firm of safe-makers. They were clever at their work and rose to be foremen. They showed themselves to be very honest and, eight years ago, were put in charge of the department making keys for the safes manufactured. For every safe made, after that day, the brothers made duplicates and secreted them where nobody could find them out. They also kept a note of the people to whom these safes were sold. Last year they came home to Panambur to settle down. They bought the house in front of the Aswattha tree and started the toddy shop as a sort of blind to their real business. They called themselves devout followers of the serpent-god. They built with their own hands a stone platform for the holy Aswattha tree in front of their house. They installed Naga's heads in stone under the tree, and offered constant worship at this platform. At the foot of the Naga image they secretly buried an iron safe with two compartments. The bottom one, a secret compartment, lodged all the duplicate keys duly numbered and docketed, the upper one was for their ill-gotten wealth. Over the safe which was fixed into the platform with cement, they placed a stone slab which could be moved when required. The keys of this safe they put into a small wooden box. Over this box they fixed up a smaller Naga head and installed this in a niche in their bedroom. In the garden behind, they planted thirteen champak trees

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Local trains in Bombay — on both the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway lines — carried loads of people on Thursday, the 6th April, to the Krishna Giri Upavan (Kanhari National Park), at Borivli, a lovely site about thirty miles off Bombay. There were also two special trains — one on each line — full of children. Indeed, the boys and girls enjoyed travelling by their own special trains, which stopped and started at the different stations at their will.

Thousands of children were unpacked at Borivli Station, and they began to form themselves in files, to go in order to the Upavan — where they were going to give a Reception to the Patron of the Balkan-Ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the Indian Republic. They stood at the Rally Ground at attention, anxiously awaiting his arrival.

Exactly at 9 A.M., the President arrived at the gate of the Park, where he was received by the General Secretary, Shri Shewak Bhojraj. In absence of our beloved President, Shri B. G. Kher, owing to his being indisposed, Shri Shewakbhai requested the President to put on the Balkan-Ji-Bari Badge, which he very graciously agreed to do. The Balkan-Ji-Bari Boys and Girls then presented to him a Guard of Honour.

The party walked towards the Rally Ground, and there the General Secretary presented to the President, the Members of the Governing and Provincial Councils. The President then hoisted the National Flag and the Balkan-Ji-Bari Emblem. Children gave a Salute and March Past. After that the President took seat and was garlanded, and presented with a bouquet of Rose flowers by Shrimati Monijah R. Masani, Vice-President of the All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari, and President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Now, Kumari Sheila Motwani, the First Member of the Balkan-Ji-Bari, read out the Address of Welcome to the President.

She presented this address to the President, printed on a silken cloth and enwrapped in a simple casket.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Then the President rose to give his message to the children. "I feel happy to have met you," he said. "Sometime back I had an occasion to meet some children of the Balkan-Ji-Bari at Delhi. Here at Bombay where the Association has its Headquarters, many of you have assembled. Unfortunately, in my young days, there was no institution like the Balkan-Ji-Bari, but you have a great advantage over our generation, and you should avail of it as best as possible."

"The Balkan-Ji-Bari" he continued, "expects you to be happy and good boys and girls. It affords you ample opportunities for your noble achievements. I have also agreed to be its patron because I find that it is useful to you. And, as a patron, of course, I realise my own duty, which I shall do my best to fulfil. I expect that you, too, in your turn, will try to become good citizens, and to serve the Motherland to the best of your ability and resources."

Then the President related to them a story of the film which he had seen the previous night. The hero of that film wanted to commit the smallest sin, which he considered was just taking a peg of wine. But after he had taken wine, he went on committing one vice after the other. Thus, small things do matter, he said, and from small things only can big things happen. "In the Balkan-Ji-Bari, I advise you," he continued, "that you should try and do small good things, and you are bound to achieve soon very big good things."

"I should like to put in a word for the Balkan-Ji-Bari: I wish that as many children as possible should join it, and work under the guidance of its Workers. I wish the organisation a very bright future," the President concluded. Shrimati Masani personally thanked the President for so much trouble that he had taken, and the function successfully terminated with the yell: Balkan-Ji-Bari... Zindabad!

CHILDREN'S PICNIC

After the President's departure to the

Mandap for declaring the Gandhi Smriti Mandir open, the children left in batches for the Sate Park, where they had small entertainment programmes. The President came there too and once again paid them an informal visit. Then he saw the Balkan-Ji-Bari children's handicrafts exhibition, arranged in a corner of the garden. And just as the President was leaving the ground, he was again greeted by the children with "Rashtrapati Ki Jai" and "Balkan-Ji-Bari Zindabad!"

The parties, then sat under the shade of the trees, and some inside the shamiana, and ate together the lunch that they had brought with themselves. Then they took rest, and later some parties proceeded to their own destinations, some to the Kanheri Caves, and some remained there. In short, the children had a gala time, and carried home with themselves very happy memories of having met the President of India and of having had a very nice picnic!

LOOSE

I had a bird
And let him go;
Whither he flew
I'll never know.
I've no regrets
Nor think I should.
I want no bird
With his heart in the wood.

POOR PERCY

The doctor in his case-book wrote:
"A swollen jaw and painful throat."
Then, to our Percy: "Now, come, young man,
Just tell me how this cold began."
"Twas football caused it," croaked Poor Percy,
Who in his life had ne'er felt worse,
"Not playing in a rain-soaked breeze,
But standing in the one-and-three's."

HEARD OF MONDONGOS?

Fifty years ago some water buffalo were taken to the Amazon Valley, and there increased enormously. Some of these cattle escaped from their enclosures and a wild breed grew up. The Brazilians have given the name Mondongo to this new type of buffalo.

Now some of the mondongos have been rounded up and are breeding with thoroughbred buffalo imported from India last year. Already their milk is

supplying a hospital, and the Brazilians hope that soon the mondongos will also help to increase the meat supply.

THESE TALES TOO!

The average height of children in England and Wales increased by between a quarter and half an inch between 1938 and 1948. In the same period their average weight has increased by about two pounds.

A census taken in Malaya shows that most women there exaggerate their age. Almost any woman over seventy will say she is a hundred.

John Simpson, of Stirling, who died recently at the age of 80, was the man who, 40 years ago, with the late Captain Harold Barnwell, designed and built the first aeroplane to make a successful flight in Scotland.

Prehistoric rock paintings have been discovered in a cave in Northern Rhodesia. They are purple, and are of antelopes and possibly zebras. In Arnhem Land, Northern Australia, two experts are to take colour photographs of aboriginal cave paintings.

A mushroom which weighs two pounds has been found in the Isle of Wight; its circumference is four feet.

THE MYSTERIOUS PICE

Here is a trick for the amateur conjurer which can be mastered after a few minutes' practice. You need a hat, a tumbler, and four pice.

Take the four pice in your hand and pick up the hat. As you do so let one coin slide between your finger tips. Place the hat on the glass, lodging the coin between the rim of the tumbler and the hat. The weight of the hat will keep the coin in position.

Now, with a "Hey Prestors you throw the three coins into the hat. This will cause the pice lodged between the hat and the tumbler to fall into the tumbler, apparently passing right through the hat.

WHAT THEN?

A Father says his son is crazy on trains.

Ought to travel by bus.

*

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Who have not yet joined the Great



Colour this picture as best as you can with your paints or crayons. You will enjoy and like it.

Brotherhood of the Balkan-Ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Everybody is most welcome to be enrolled in it — youngsters as Members and elderly persons as voluntary Workers.

Please send for the particulars and enrolment forms of this premiere All-India Children's Association from Dada — "Gulistan", Khar — Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

JAI HIND!

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW FACES

(Continued from Page 2)

Hollywood, brought a three-word telegram: "BRING HER OUT."

During the train ride west, Joan's mother, knowing the remoteness of her daughter's chances, told her:

"Three things can happen. One, you may get the part. Two, Mr. Goldwyn will say you are pretty, he likes you, that you should return to New York, study, and come back in three years. Three, we'll have a good vacation and see many of our friends."

But Joan went through the acting test without trouble and the role was hers.

Joan was not raised as an ordinary child. Her parents decided to bring Joan up in an adult atmosphere. There was to be no pampering and conversation was kept on a grownup level.

In New York she attended the Birch-Wathen School on 93rd Street where she would have started her sophomore year this fall if her contract had not intervened. She has been going regularly to dancing school and taking piano lessons. She has never gone to drama school, however, and appeared only twice on any stage. At six she played Gretel in a school performance of "Hansel and Gretel." The other appearance was that in "Guest in the House."

Joan's poise and self-assurance belie the fact that she was only 15 on her last birthday. However, she has a deep respect for the skill of her elder co-workers.

"As a matter of fact," says Joan, "I can always crush any rising over-confidence by remembering that I was a dismal failure in pictures when I was 11."

"Mother had let me come to California to spend a few weeks at the home of Lucille Ball, who had been at our home a great deal in New York. I was lunching with Miss Ball in the MGM commissary when Mr. Joe Pasternak came across the room and said I must make a test for a part in 'Yes, My Darling Daughter.' Something told me it wasn't the thing to do but he insisted and telephoned mother, and other studio people phoned, and I did the test. Mr. Pasternak looked at the test and said I would never photograph well enough to obtain work in pictures."

Working so steadily has not left much time for play since Joan came to California last spring. During the summer vacation she did six weeks of schoolwork to give her completely free days for her work in "With All My Love."

Joan lives with her parents in a nice home on top of a hill in Beverly Hills. The Eunsions made an 18 months' trade for this home in exchange for their Park Avenue apartment.

"Dale and I can write as well in California as in New York," says Mrs. Eunson, "and while we make it a practice to visit her only occasionally at the studio, we conform with all other parents in the belief that a 15-year-old girl should live in her own home with her parents."

Joan's idea of a good time is talking with screen players. She also goes to movies and the theatre with Ralph Blum Jr., and George Brand, young actors' agents, and with Jerry Paris, an actor.

The moment she has some free time she's going to learn to drive a car.

"MONKEY TRIAL" ECHO

THE MIND'S EYE

CLARENCE DARROW'S MASTERLY CROSS-EXAMINATION IN BRYAN CASE

THE law-in-shirtheaves atmosphere of an American trial seems to us as undignified and hysterical as our wig-and-gown atmosphere seems antiquated and coldly impersonal to an American. Nowhere is the contrast better exemplified than in the personalities of the two greatest advocates of their day, Edward Marshall Hall and Clarence Darrow.

Darrow was born in 1857, a year before Marshall Hall, and they were appearing at the same period in some of the most sensational trials of the twentieth century. Marshall Hall's clients included Seddon, "Brides-in-the Bath" Smith, Greenwood and Madame Fahmy. Darrow's two most publicized cases were the Loeb-Leopold murder and the Tennessee Evolution Trial.

Marshall Hall was extremely handsome, of commanding presence and always perfectly dressed. Darrow was just the opposite.

A man in shirtheaves and braces, facing the courtroom, his thumbs holding the braces under his armpits, his big, round shoulders hunched forward, a now-thinning wisp of hair hanging down over his eyes, his face lined and seamed...

This picture of Darrow in action in the Loeb-Leopold case comes from Irving Stone's *DARROW FOR THE DEFENCE* (Bodley Head, 12s. 6d.). Allowing for the fact that much of the book is over-written in the same way that Mr. Stone "novelized" Van Gogh in *LUST FOR LIFE*, an impression of a remarkable man emerges, a man who would fight tooth and nail if he thought that any human being was not getting a square deal, writes Webster Evans in "John O' London's Weekly".

He was violently opposed to capital punishment; he was an agnostic; he was called an anarchist because he defended strikers and a menace to society because he defended Negroes. "When it comes to human beings", he once said, "I am colour blind; to me people are not simply black or white; they are all freckled".

As an advocate, he knew all the tricks of the trade and used them all shamelessly—just as Marshall Hall did. "You like to play on juries, don't you?" someone asked Darrow. "Sure", he replied. "I don't play any musical instrument, but I like to play on people".

Tricks Of Trade

Marshall Hall did the same, of course. One difference, however, between them was that, while Marshall Hall was often hazy over his facts, Darrow was particular with his, but cloaked them in a mass of verbiage. He never merely dealt with the case in hand; he ranged over the whole realm of human history until the Judge must have wondered whether he was trying a case in the twentieth or the first century.

The "Old Lion", as he was called, was a sick man, getting on for seventy, when he was brought into the Loeb-Leopold case. He undertook the defence unwillingly, for he had always stressed that poverty was the cause of most crime. Now the rumour spread that he was receiving a million dollar fee for defending the two youths, aged eighteen and nineteen, whose families' wealth totalled twenty million dollars.

These two perverted specimens, deciding to commit a "perfect crime", had murdered the fourteen-year-old son of another wealthy Chicago family. The play, *Rope*, is based on this case.

In order to avoid a jury trial, Darrow made them plead guilty, but claimed in mitigation that "these unfortunate lads", as he termed them, were suffering from schizophrenia, a complaint not as popular in 1924 as it is now. He would not try to prove, he said, that his clients were insane, but only mentally diseased—roughly the plea of "guilty with diminished responsibility" that the British Medical Association has just suggested should be made admissible.

After a month spent leading psychiatrist after psychiatrist through evidence of "split personality", "dis-eased motivation", "paranoiac and pathological personalities", "the pathology of gland secretions" and all the rest of it—and after heated battles of words with bewildered State's Attorneys—Darrow reached his final plea. This took three days, and at the end, according to one Chicago newspaper, "his own eyes, dimmed by years of serving the accused, the oppressed, the weak, were not the only ones that held tears". Marshall Hall, in the Holt

case, not only had most of the jury in tears, but the Judge as well.

Loeb and Leopold were saved from execution, but received life sentences. Darrow received no million dollars and had no fee at a until six months had passed, the boys' families having ignored his letters.

Marshall Hall might have done as well as Darrow in this case, but I do not know what he would have made of the "Monkey Trial" of 1925. There was no murder this time, the only crime being that a schoolmaster taught his boys the Darwinian theory of evolution from a lower order of animals instead of the literal story of the creation as found in the Bible. For in the State of Tennessee the Fundamentalists, led by William Jennings Bryan, had passed an Anti-Evolution law.

Biblical Belief

Bryan was an extraordinary man who had run for President three times and had been Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of State in 1912. He was a tremendous eater, but as fanatical about temperance as he was about the absolute literal truth of everything in the Bible.

Darrow undertook the defence of the schoolmaster, Scopes, who had allowed himself to be used as a test case to upset this law. The "New York Times" was not far wrong when it called the resulting trial "the most amazing court scene in Anglo-Saxon history".

The little town of Dayton was "jammed with vendors of toy monkeys, hot dogs and lemonade, with barefoot preachers holding prayer meetings and exhorting the milling spectators at the top of their lungs". For the trial took place deep in the "hill-billy" country; even the Judge had been born in a village with the unlikely name of Fiery Gizzard.

The weather was as grilling as it had been for the Loeb-Leopold trial, and Darrow this time displayed a pair of purple braces as he conducted the defence. The climax came when he questioned Bryan, who led the prosecution, about his Biblical beliefs. Here is a typical passage between them:

NEW LIGHT ON TELEPATHY

(Continued from Page 2)

To test your knowledge of future events, precognition, you would try to guess the future order of cards before they were shuffled. Shuffling would be done mechanically, decks changed frequently.

During the past 20 years, ESP tests have been given to thousands of people. To average out the workings of chance, they are often repeated for weeks, even months. And always there are certain people who score higher than chance allows. This simple, momentous fact is the basic evidence that psychic power exists. Today important new evidence is coming from electric testing machines. The most advanced model was designed by a Bell Telephone engineer for the American Society for Psychical Research in 1948. From the outside this ESP testing machine is a closed metal box about the size of an orange crate. Inside, among a maze of wires and photoelectric cells, is a spinning wheel which can stop at only five possible points marked on its rim. The person being tested sits in front of the box and presses a button to spin the wheel. Then he guesses at which point it will stop by turning a dial to one of five possibilities. Chance says he should average one correct guess in every five spins.

For the first time, such machines answer those critics of ESP who say that subjects get hints about cards from the manner or voice of the experimenter or that the experimenter unconsciously distorts results to emphasize high scores. With an ESP machine, no human mind takes part in choosing the random material, testing or scoring. And still some people score higher than chance. Other critics have said that scores achieved are not mathematically significant. It is true that variations about chance are small and that these variations may come and go elusively during even a successful experiment. But the

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In a line. On Naga Panchami day last year they started on their campaign of crime. They robbed the first safe. It was simple. At midnight they climbed up to an unobserved corner of the building to be robbed, removed a few tiles, let down their ropeladder, climbed down to the floor. With the help of their electric torch and a master key, they got to the safe. Here they used the special set of keys, and the contents of the safe were at their mercy. They used gloves during the whole operation, and left no finger prints. With the haul, they immediately cycled to Panambur, all the convertible cash went into their cash box at home. Notes of higher denomination and jewelry went into the safe on the Aswattha platform under cover of darkness and special night prayers on the night of the robbery itself. The key of the robbed safe was buried under the first champaka tree in the garden. Every fifth day after the new moon, every month, since then

"Mr. Bryan, do you believe that the first woman was Eve?"

"Yes."

"Do you believe that she was literally made out of Adam's rib?"

"I do."

"Did you ever discover where Cain got his wife?"

"No sir. I leave the agnostics to hunt for her."

And so the questioning went on: Jonah and the whale, the date of the Flood and, finally whether the Garden of Eden serpent walked on its tail before being compelled to crawl on its belly. Bryan confessed that he did not know the answer to this last question. By that time he had had enough of Darrow and the case came abruptly to an end.

Darrow asked for a verdict of guilty in order that an appeal could be made to the Tennessee Supreme Court. Scopes was fined a hundred dollars and Bryan, after eating an enormous dinner, died that night. The Supreme Court reversed the decision on a technicality.

None of Darrow's cases, either before or later, reached the notoriety of the Loeb-Leopold murder or the "Monkey Trial". The "Old Lion" died in 1938, at the age of eighty. Marshall Hall had died nine years earlier, in the middle of his last case.

a fresh safe was robbed in the town. My master's was the thirteenth on their list. After this Naga Panchami, they propose to go on a pilgrimage to Benares, and in doing so, dispose of their collection of notes and jewelry piecemeal at different places as far removed from our town as possible. That is all. Venka heaved a sigh and stopped.

The inspector, who had the two prisoners a little distance away, brought them forward and asked: Venka, do you know these two people here?

Venka said: "Yes, sir. That one pointing to the elder of the two is Ramanna. And that, is Shamanna." All the time Venka had his eyes closed. The inspector said: "All right, Venka, You can now go to sleep." As he said so, Venka began to snore.

"The next day" continued Mahadev "the young inspector of police went to Panambur, got the key of his prisoner's safe from the Naga box in the niche in their bedroom. He opened the safe on the Aswattha platform and unearthed notes and jewelry worth more than two lakhs of rupees. He even dug up twelve sets of keys from under twelve of the champak trees in the garden."

"Remarkable!" I said. "What happened to the duplicate keys of the master's safe?"

"They were left on the safe when the prisoners were arrested. The master believing they were his own took them home and did not realise his mistake till the inspector pointed it out. He had in his possession two sets of keys after the foiled burglary."

"Well," I said, "How do you account for all this information stored in the simple-minded Venka's brain without his knowledge?"

"Venka would probably have been a very good psychic medium. I do not know if I am competent to explain the phenomenon. But I shall try" said Mahadev.

"God is a socialist, in my opinion," he continued, "and a good joker! The House-we-live-in or the Body-beautiful, He has provided with the five senses, the windows. Through these fixed windows, we perceive, or believe we do, all there is to know about this house. But there is one chamber, dark mysterious and unfathomable,—that of our mind. This has a very, very small window compared to its size, revealing only a few inches beyond it. Luckily, it is movable and elastic. God has been partial in providing bodies, each differing from the other. In giving this mind chamber, he has been impartial and socialistic—every one being provided with the same vast and infinite mind. Only in the extent to which we utilise the window of this chamber, we differ; because this depends on the variable body."

"The mystic, realising the oneness of the mind prefers to look into his own. He concentrates and stretches the window in his mind so much, he is able to fathom the depths at last, and the world is revealed to him. The genius, either by instinct or by his 'infinite capacity for taking pains', moves this window, or stretches it so that some wonderful views of the dark human mind are revealed to him, and he is able to express these revelations of the rest of mankind. Mesmerists and other strong-willed individuals, instead of looking into their own minds, are able to look through the minds of weaker persons. By these, the window in the poor medium is focussed on certain parts of the mind chamber and the medium is made to reveal the secrets therein."

"Venka's is such a poor mind. His mental window is habitually small. And, it is easily shifted by external stimuli—like a stronger mind, self-interest, drugs, or sleep. On the verandah of the Panambur toddy shop, his mental window was shifted by the stimulus of hearing his master's name and a particular hour mentioned with it. The window being focussed by these on the same part of the mental chamber as that of the thieves, their secret thoughts were revealed to Venka in his sleep. As soon as he was awakened, his mental window shifted again to its normal and the revelation faded. The instinct of self — (in this case, his master) preservation brought the danger to his mind at the midnight hour, and when he was in his sleep. He gave the warning. The police inspector used the master's voice as the stimulus at the same hour and again when he was in the sleeping condition. The revelation came back to Venka."

"Don't you think this provision of the mind's eye is a good joke—on the part of God? He must be laughing at our antics to stretch it and move it! Whatever you do, I like to laugh with Him!"

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*Let us talk
it over—*

"What was good for grandma should be good enough for the grand-daughter". Thus tend to argue old women in the family and in case you try telling them that this kind of talk is nothing short of obstructing the path of progress all that you get by way of answer is a shrug of the shoulders.

This is a common occurrence in a joint family where the old and new are to be reconciled and often it creates awkward situations. Some such predicament was facing a friend of college days who was herself in a delicate condition. Since it was her first experience, she was a bit worried and anxious that everything went well till the baby arrived. Her education had rightly made her conscious of her special responsibilities in such circumstances and therefore she had consultations with a lady doctor. But a mere consultation was not going to serve her purpose. It was necessary that she took the vitamins and liver prescribed by the doctor and also went for periodical examination too. How to do all this was a great problem before her specially as her hubby was sort of a mamma's boy! Moreover their pecuniary circumstances were also far from satisfactory her husband being the only earning member of the family.

So every time she asked her husband to buy a bottle of medicine, the mother-in-law would butt in saying: "We too have had children in our days but we never saw the doctor's face or ate any medicines except in very special circumstances. There never was any trouble. All my children grew up strong and stout. Look at your own man. Who will deny he is my offspring? One should eat, drink and work and everything goes well. But you modern educated girls are so fussy about every thing. Really, on the face of it, the argument seems quite sensible for, every one of you, readers, will agree I am sure that our fathers and mothers had more energy for work and greater power of endurance than us—the youth of today. But then, weren't their living conditions different and better? Life has now become a hard job. It is a continuous struggle from early morning—beginning with water storing—till late in the night when the part-time servant turns up with an obliging air to scrub the pots and pans! Going out for work means long waits in the bus queue or suffocation in the over-crowded trains. Nor is staying at home any the happier for want of elbow room in the fully packed dwellings!!

The old talisman "eat, drink and work" does not work now-a-days and it is no wonder, because the food we eat and even milk (which is denied to majority of people due to its prohibitive price) is of such quality that it does not give as enough stamina for work. Surely these aren't very happy circumstances for an expectant mother to find herself in. And yet, in a way, it is good that the educated mother-to-be is caught up in such a sorry situation. For along with her, it helps to spotlight the worse conditions of her ignorant and poor sisters who have to undergo the ordeal of child-bearing almost annually.

These women who form the majority in India are married very early in life notwithstanding the Child Marriage Act. They attain motherhood before they themselves grow out of childhood. The frequent and repeated strain of child-bearing undermines their health and a sickly progeny is born of them. Unhygienic village conditions and their sub-standard of living make them easy victims of disease. The result is seen in the alarming rate of child and maternal mortality and it should be noted that our country has the unfortunate distinction of having the highest child and maternal mortality in the world.

This means a great drain on the health and prosperity of the nation and if that is to be countered, country-wide propaganda must be carried on to make people conscious of maternity and child welfare. Considering this decision of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund to open a maternity and child welfare department attached to the All-India Institute of Hygiene in Calcutta is most welcome. The scheme is of five years and will be the joint responsibility of the Government of India and the U.N.O.'s World Health Organization. The work of the Department will be directed by experts of the W.H.O. and thus promises to be of immense help to the country. It will serve as training centre for medical practitioners, health visitors and social service workers. If a large number of women come forward for training, their services can be utilised in the rural areas where the need is most pressing. —Leela

LATEST IN LONDON HAT PARADE



'Airborne', a hat in red felt with a model aircraft set on the Crown at the Lady Newborough Easter Parade of 1950 at the Hamilton Club, London.

BATTLE FOR EQUALITY OF STATUS

Feminist Movement In Egypt Makes Big Strides

BY O. M. MARASHIAN

THE Egyptian Bent-el-Nile (Daughter the Nile) Party has sent 25,000 pledges to the young people of Egypt asking them to join the struggle for the complete emancipation of women. This is part of a drive launched some months ago by the women's groups in Egypt claiming to represent a majority of the nation's educated womanhood in demanding equality with men.

The latest campaign is being chiefly directed at the young people of both sexes in schools and universities, calling upon them to rally to the work of the feminist unions.

Beside the Bent-el-Nile party, made up of the younger elements of Egyptian society, there is the Egyptian Feminist Union, with the same aims but less militant.

Outlining the programme of action in this latest campaign, Mrs. Doria Shafik, a pretty college professor and President of Bent-el-Nile, told an enthusiastic feminine audience at the headquarters of 'The Modern Women' that the order of the day as far as Egyptian women are concerned was unrelenting struggle for equal rights and, especially, for the right to vote. 'The Modern Women' is a non-political organisation, tending to raise the status of women in Egyptian society.

Feminist Movement

Discussing the battle against illiteracy among women—one of the main tasks of the feminist movement—Mrs. Shafik said that many girl students had offered their services in this cause, by giving special free courses to women in the cities and villages.

Many women had already achieved distinction in various walks of life in Egypt, Mrs. Shafik said, but there was a lot more to be done and the fight would not be an easy one.

Chief enemy of the feminist movement is the centuries-old tradition of the country, strengthened by the religious convictions of both Moslems and Eastern Christians.

Anti-feminists, bringing religion into their argument, say that Islam specifically forbids women from participating in public activity. Family life in Egypt will be completely disrupted, they warn, if women are allowed equality with men in the professional and political life of the country.

The Feminists say the men have purposely misinterpreted the Koran, the Moslem Scriptures, and the oral teachings of prophet Mohammed, in order to keep women under.

But in the past few years, Egyptian women's lives have changed spontaneously and rapidly. This has come about through the increase of education among men and women, contacts with the Western world and need to adapt to the times.

Anti-Veil Drive

After invading the fields of teaching and nursing (even that used to be a man's job), women are entering the professional world. There are women doctors, lawyers (not yet recognized by the state), engineers and journalists. The veil has almost disappeared in big cities. More women now drive cars and smoke in public.

The gradually increasing assertion of women in public life has roused the ire of conservative Sheikhs, but public opinion on the whole is learning to accept women's new role.

Unlike Turkey, which had to issue decrees and enforce them by penalties to bring women out of their servitude, the emancipation of Egyptian women is coming about through the bold initiative of the women themselves.

The immediate objectives of the feminist parties are: the right to vote for all adult women who can read and write; compulsory education of women; regulation of loose divorce laws, unchanged since the seventh century; abolition of polygamy—which

MAKE-UP HINTS

★
THE summer has set in and milady has to be extra careful with her make-up as it is no easy task to keep the make-up fresh even an hour after you have done it!

During summer it is not so much the heat that makes matters difficult as the sticky feeling that one has all the time. For the sticky days one must have a special variety of foundation cream in order to keep the face fresh but very few women change their foundation cream according to the season!

Applying vanishing cream is rather difficult as the face is always damp during the hot weather. Luckily, these days any number of creams are available so select the one that is meant for applying when the face is moist as it will help to produce ideal matt surface on which to apply the powder. Another point to remember while choosing your foundation cream is to see that it is slightly greasy. Constant perspiration causes impoverishment of the skin therefore a slightly greasy powder base will be helpful in reducing its ill-effects.

Easy-To-Make Astringent

During the sticky weather it is a wise routine to use some kind of astringent before applying the powder base. Astringents are helpful in contracting complexion tissues and toning up the sagged skin. They close the tiny pores and check perspiration and oiliness. Undiluted witch-hazel, eau-de-cologne, alum, lemon juice, benzoine etc. are some of the astringents that can be used before make-up.

Take two teaspoonfuls of witch-hazel, equal quantity of gin and rose water. Add a few drops of benzoine and shake well in a bottle. Before using cleanse the face with a cleansing cream, wipe off the skin well and pat in the astringent with cottonwool. In case the pores on the face are enlarged use the astringent before retiring at night too.

BUTTERFLIES DON FOUR GARBS

(Continued from Page 5)

winter through, awaking with the spring to continue their growth, as the Meadow Brown Butterfly and the Magpie Moth.

A large number complete their growth before the winter comes, and enter upon their third stage, passing the adverse season in the form of the chrysalis, as the Orange-tip Butterfly, the various Hawk Moths, and the Emperor Moth.

A few arrive at the stage of the perfect insect in the autumn, remain as such through the winter but defer mating and egg-laying until the spring, as the Brimstone and the Peacock Butterflies.

Their Broods

There are yet others as the common Whites, and the Small Tortoiseshell Butterflies, that produce two broods, and the Small Copper three broods, in a single year. The final brood of the season, under these conditions, must pass the winter as egg, caterpillar, or chrysalis, as best it may.

It is not advisable to press any theory unduly, but it is here suggested that these deviations in procedure on the part of individual species of butterflies and moths are, in the main, due to the necessity of passing the winter in safety and, at the same time, to ensure the appearance of the caterpillar at the precise season, when its particular food is available.

Accepting the principle that an exception may perhaps best prove a rule, we may note the fact that the caterpillar of the Great Moth takes little or no notice of times or seasons, finds no necessity to hasten its changes, but takes a leisurely three years or so to complete its growth. During all this time it is safely hidden and sheltered inside the woody substance of the tree's trunk, upon which it thus leisurely feeds. Practically the only disturbing influence it encounters, in the whole course of its existence, comes from the tap-tapping of the Woodpecker, intent on discovering its hidden burrowings.

is already on the way out, since few men can afford an extra wife nor dare face public opinion; and the right to be elected to Parliament.

Princesses Join Too

Supporters of these demands include the wives of many influential government officials. The Royal Princesses of Egypt, although they do not take part in the political aspects of the feminist movement, have given by example full encouragement to the women of Egypt by discarding the veil and participating in social welfare work as volunteers.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

INDEPENDENCE should, in due course, bring to India realisation of the magnitude of art organisation. The task is not so light as several people have considered it to be so, because they have been accustomed to look upon every form of art as a trifling—just a luxury and pastime.

A peep through the corridors of the past will reveal that art was a serious activity and moreover a normal expression of life. It will show, by contrast, what the present of art is like. It will serve also as an indicator to the shape of the future if the current state of affairs continued unchanged.

Back In Life

Whatever be the claims of revivalists, modern India has created little which can stand comparison to the ancient masterpieces of painting and sculpture. She has even been unable to maintain the integrity of and perpetuate the Haridas-Tansen Dhrupad School of music and the complex system of classical dance. All these years foreign rule was made an excuse for the neglect or vulgarisation of arts. Independence, has, so far, not signalled a change in the outlook or realisation of the importance of the problem of arts. It is likely to be taken by interested parties as freedom to twiddle with arts. No purpose will be served by despondency or by recollection of the glory of the past. Art requires to be faced with seriousness, honesty and determination.

In the initial stages of approach to the sphere of arts, it is absolutely necessary to define precisely the objectives and to select the methods to achieve them. The Government and responsible leaders of the art movement must have, before their eyes, a clear-cut picture of artistic India of the future, but at present the beginning seems to be haphazard and approach without aims. The consequences of both are bound to be deplorable.

For Indian art to re-emerge as one of the outstanding national traits of free India, it must be imported back in her life as the latter's vital interest and natural expression. Again the past and its relics available in the present will point to the role that arts had played in the cultural, social and economic set-up of the country. In the new order, the art-organisation must be rooted as deeply as it was in the past. It should not leave any art in the state of mere entertainment or costly luxury reserved for the wealthy few.

Requisites Of Revival

Material and men of the right type stand foremost among the requisites of sound art-organisation. In India every art is inseparable from the tradition. In fact in its present state it is continuation of the age-long tradition. The endeavour at reorganisation will, therefore, have to be first directed towards the tradition as the indispensable basis. This tradition can be studied in the remains of painting, sculpture and architecture and specimens of artistic handicrafts of the various periods. Partly it has been kept alive by the neglected class of hereditary artists and craftsmen.

So far as the material confined to relics is concerned, a movement has been officially set afoot to build up museums to collect it. As living institutions, museums should be organised, not so much for the preservation of relics, as for the revival of the art tradition as a vital force of life. As places of merely post-mortem examination by research scholars, museums will not instil life into arts and bring them back to the people. The Government ought to see that museums are planned as centres of true revival and not as places merely to be visited by

ART in new order—Needed thorough planning—Neglect of real man-power—Government initiates organisation—Art appears in Parliament—Municipal theatre and Corporation—Documentaries on Arts.

sight-seers and holiday-makers.

Unwanted Artistes

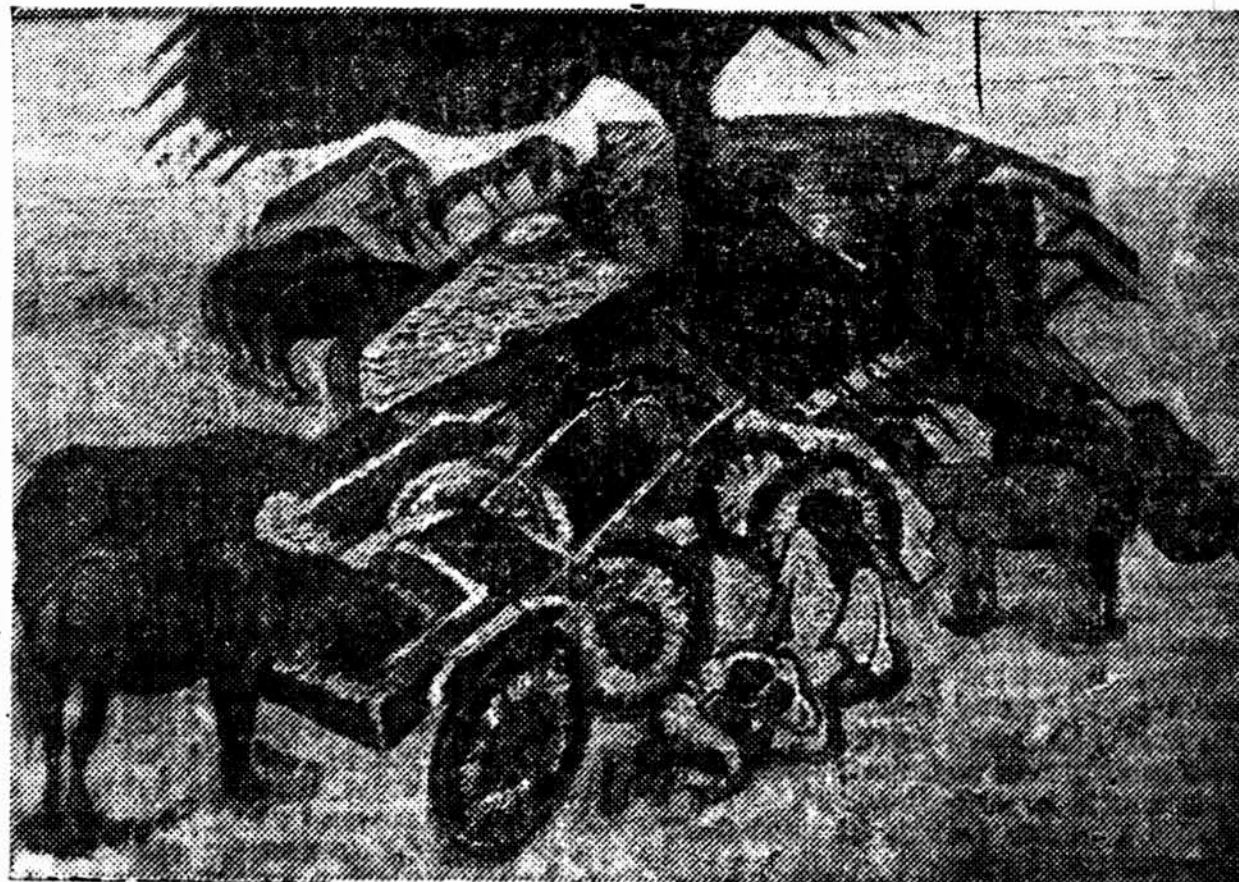
Hereditary artists who are living repositories of the tradition are, truly speaking, men of the right type needed for art organisation. In any country the co-operation of such artists would have been esteemed as an asset to the revivalistic endeavour. In modern India, they are unwanted beings and as such have been assigned no place in the fold of the art movement.

Even Ministers, who ardently refer to the tradition, rarely think of it in the terms of its living repositories. They too look to fastidious amateurs and semi-professionals for the implementation of official plans. If Indian arts are to be restored to their original position and made to minister to the needs of modern times, hereditary masters must be liberally patronised and encouraged, by every means, to

whom it considers to be men of the right type; and with their help it has proceeded to lay the foundation of Artistic India.

Government's Approach

The National Academy of Hindustani Music has emerged quietly as a part of the new machinery; and it has taken several musicians by surprise. It has not touched hereditary musicians to whom the North Indian school owes its survival. The sphere of operation of this institution, which is ostentatiously styled as the National Academy, is not known, because in spite of its existence the All India Radio is pouring out light varieties in abundance and its stereotyped classical items—stays of khayals in Ek Tal for slow rhythm and in Trital for accelerated rhythm. And in spite of the Academy the film industry has continued to process out its peculiar music in profusion.



"BIVOUACING"

—Harkishan Lall.

continue the tradition. This is a prerequisite of the revival on right lines which the Government should not lose sight of.

Magnitude Of Task

In the present circumstances, one can easily anticipate that much of the material will be locked up in museums at a tremendous cost and the real man-power will be complacently left to be dissipated. The result will be disastrous. Art organisation built on the foundation of spurious or sophisticated formulae and forms which are blatantly paraded as "classical Indian art" will never enable India to create a modern edition of the Kailash, Trimurthi or Taj Mahal, nor will it help her to develop music and dance on the basis of their distinctive and complex technique. Money spent on such an undertaking however well-intentioned it be, will be a sheer waste of public funds.

Art has the magnitude of subjects which need judicious and thorough planning before organisation is actually taken in hand. Its planning should be entrusted to the persons having knowledge, experience and organising capacity and not only high-sounding academic qualifications or distinction of authorship. Such persons and able hereditary masters are available today, but no attempt has been made to pick them up and invite them to undertake the task of planning and organisation. On the contrary, the Government has relied upon some persons—artists as well as non-artists—

posals to establish a gallery or at least a section of European art. The Ministry of Education declared, in reply to a question, that there was no such proposal before the Government.

Preference, as suggested in the Government's reply, should certainly be assigned to Indian art; as the latter needs, first of all, to be placed on a sound footing. European art cannot and should not be taboed. Its importance, at least, for comparative study and for acquainting students with trends of art in the world cannot be denied. Free India, though at present concerned with resuscitation of the traditional art, should not be chauvinistic or isolationist in outlook.

Another question related to state aid to the art of dance. The Government indicated in the reply that grants-in-aid were given to institutions in whose curriculum dance was included but that no grant was given to any special organisation for dance as no request was received from any. In the same context, somebody should have put a straight question like this: has the Government offered patronage to any accredited guru—a hereditary exponent of dance? Chances for special and fashionable organisations of dance to secure grants irrespective of their standards and status are favourable today, but not for hereditary exponents who have perpetuated the Indian dance-art.

Theatre On Paper

A municipal theatre for Bombay has, all of a sudden, sprung into prominence. The Municipal Corporation has realised that an up-to-date theatre owned by the Municipality was an "urgent need of the citizens." In a resolution, it has asked the Commissioner to submit detailed proposals for the construction of a theatre. Such a procedure is not unlikely to proceed at the usual municipal pace.

To begin with, a proposal to build a municipal public hall and theatre was first accepted by the Corporation as far back as December 1938 and then no step was taken to implement it for over seven years. Again in March 1946 a proposal was given assent to by the Corporation and a sum of Rupees two lakhs was provided in the budget for 1947-48. Now after four years the resolution, which was passed by the Corporation on March 27, affirms the fact that the theatre is still in the stage of paper-proposals. If the Corporation has taken over eleven years to take one forward step, one does not know how long the Commissioner will take to submit the report demanded from him.

Art Documentaries

Among the latest fashions of art should be counted production of documentary films on arts and cultural subjects; and it is likely to emerge as a commercial venture. The range of such documentaries is expected to cover art, music and dance. Private enterprise in the production of art documentaries cannot be objected to, but the authenticity of subjects and technique and qualifications of artistes must be questioned.

In a way documentaries form a good medium of publicity; and artistes, who rely more upon publicity than upon art are sure to be tempted to capture it. The tendency of aristocratic producers to avoid real exponents and to select half-baked amateurs—"society artistes" for the production of art documentaries must be taken into account as it would positively affect the selection of items and authenticity of the technique. No documentary on dance or music be it classical or folk should be allowed to be exhibited in and outside the country if items are not contributed by accredited artistes who have upheld the tradition and mastered the technique. Folk dances and music should be represented by village folks and not by fastidious imitators. The Government should be alive to the risk involved in the circulation of private documentaries which misrepresent Indian dance, music or art.

Parliament's Interest

Art made its rare appearance in Parliament on April 5; and it was in reference to the report that the Government of India had before it a pro-



The centenary celebrations of the Maharashtra Girls' High School organised by the members of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society over which Dr. M.R. Jayakar presided. Dr. Jayakar is seen in the first row.

MORE learning and less culture form the paradox of our present day education. The proper corrective to premature specialisation and regimentation of teaching that obtain in our universities is the institution of

'Cultural Degree' Course

By Prof. D. Gurumurti

THE main recommendation of the University Commission Report relating to courses of study in colleges is the innovation of providing what they have called 'General Education Courses.'

This is the corrective to the glaring defect that "the typical college graduate is largely ignorant outside of his own subject."

Premature specialisation leading to a neglect of general all-round education and "regimentation of teaching as now exists in our universities," have conspired to produce the "new barbarian" who is 'the professional man, more learned than ever before, but at the same time more uncultured.'

The "experience of mastery in some specialised field" has been cultivated to the neglect of enabling the individual to be equipped for interesting and effective living in the varied relationship of life such as those of citizen, father, husband, neighbour, bread winner, and a cultured personality.

GENERAL EDUCATION

The content of general education embraces a general acquaintance with the world—understanding the physical environment through knowledge of physics and chemistry, and their allied sciences of Geography, Geology, meteorology and astronomy; gaining a clear insight into the world of living things through biology, physiology and psychology; grasping the place of man in society through anthropology, history, economics and politics; contemplating the achievements of men in thought and feeling through literature and the fine arts; training to think with exactness through logic and mathematics; and lastly acquiring genuine interest in human purpose, motive and direction through a study of philosophy, ethics and religion.

All these kinds of experience should be made possible to every university product. Avoiding the extremes of

overcrowding the syllabus or giving a smattering of too many subjects, the aim of general education is to select from the mass of knowledge significant elements, present them in such a way as to give rise to understanding of general principles with typical cases to illustrate them, to the habit of objective critical inquiry, to creative thinking, to the habit of applying knowledge to the solution of problems as they arise, to interest and curiosity and to the current enjoyment of living. Selection is the very essence of learning and teaching.

General Education Courses are meant to generate a "new quality of mental range and grasp," to "open windows in many directions, so that most of the varied experiences of life, and most elements of his environment shall have meaning and interest" to the student. General education courses aim at making the youth familiar with the physical and social environments, human institutions, aspirations and ideals. This course is to be covered in ten to twelve 3-month periods of 20-25 hours to cover the ground.

OVER-ALL PERSONALITY

This admirable improvement of University and Secondary education is intended by the authors of the Report to be conducted in addition to the routine courses of study which have to consist of: (i) The Federal Language and (if that happens to be the mother tongue of the student, a classical or modern Indian language), (ii) English, (iii) and (iv) two selected subjects from the humanities or sciences.

Now the question that arises out of these recommendations is how far do these proposals help to solve the problem of low standards of achievement in cottage education and the undesirable specialisation which prevents the development of the all-round personality of the student.

From the nature of the recommendation it is clear that these courses on general education are intended to be spread over the three years of the Degree Course, at the rate of one course per term for the three undergraduate years, calculating that each student may have nine courses of the general education scheme to cover. They further provide that a student who selects physics under branch (iii) and (iv) may drop the general course in Mathematics, scientific method and physical science as he will have more detailed courses in the same fields in his selected subjects. Similarly a student of economics or history may leave out the general courses in social studies; or a student specialising in philosophy may waive the general courses in philosophy and psychology.

From a practical professor's point of view the present writer has no hesitation in stating that the whole

scheme is unrealistic in the extreme. Let us take for example a student who chooses Physics and Chemistry for the degree under the Selected Subjects. A course of 25 hours, say, in psychology in the first term of the first year is expected to confer the benefit of the widening of his mind generated by that basic course on psychology through two years and three-quarter of the subsequent stay in the University, "when he will have nothing more to do with that course of study". This is too much to expect of human nature, even of student's mental growth. The utmost that the undergraduate will know of psychology will be a very superficial smattering which will lack content or depth in his mind.

UNREALISTIC

As against these nine scattered basic general education courses, he is to concentrate his attention on the selected optional subjects all through the three years. The effect of this innovation of a core programme of general education courses will be completely overshadowed by the selected optional subjects and the evils of specialisation so ably analysed by the authors of this report will remain unchecked and uneradicated.

Nine separate courses spread out at the rate of one separate course per term over three years, in the midst of concentrated attention on language and selected optional subjects all through the three years, will leave on the mind of the undergraduate a very mediocre effect of the formative importance of the core programme of the general education courses. So the chief objective of avoiding too much specialisation is not achievable successfully by these proposals.

Taking the second criterion viz. the standard of achievement of University education, these proposals of the Report are not likely to lead to any appreciable improvement. In the place of the current five subjects of study, it is recommended to provide nine, scattered general education courses in addition to two language courses and two selected subjects of study; thus working up to thirteen subjects of study.

FINANCE TELLS

On the other hand, owing to the over-all financial stringency that the present state of affairs in the country is enforcing on all nation-building departments, most of the conditions needed for raising the standards of achievement are not available such as:—an increased teaching personnel, both in quality and quantity and morale; provision of better accommodations, libraries, halls, laboratories, which are bound to be inadequate for a considerable time to come. Further the compromise on continuing the lecture system and working to a time-

table of prescribed attendance at lectures, and the many features of realistic nullification of idealistic programmes in the report will defeat the fulfilment of the aim of the innovation of providing general courses of study.

The present writer had suggested a practical way out of the situation as long ago as September last in an article in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" on 18th September 1949. While accepting the main suggestion of a core programme of general education courses as the right objective, a transition period should immediately be provided of, say, seven years.

TWO DEGREE COURSES

During this transition period, all the Universities should be required to provide two sorts of degree courses—each of three years' duration. The first one should be a cultural degree course which will cater to seventy-five per cent of the entrants into University education; admission to this being a pass in the Intermediate examination. The studies should consist of the regional language, English, a course of studies in citizenship, Indian History, a detailed course in modern scientific knowledge. To this about three-fourths of the degree seekers should be admitted, who will normally earn the degree at the end of the three year period.

The other degree course should consist of a preliminary preparatory year, leading to a specialisation of a three year course in some branch of knowledge of the honours standard. A pass in this should be a result of high performance. It should be possible for students who develop exceptional talent to pass over from the cultural degree to the special degree course after one extra year of preparation any time after the first year at college. The cultural degree may be prescribed as the minimum general educational qualification for Government employment.

Such a step will solve at once the problem of overcrowding in special courses, the entry of undesirable entrants into the courses requiring a high level of intellectual ability, and provide a liberal general education. After the transition period of seven years, when financial conditions will enable the Government to provide better emoluments, more qualified professoriate in larger number, better equipment and facilities for real university work, a switch over to the scheme of the Report will be easy and profitable.

NO SORRY

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FACTORIES CAN FEED THE WORLD

Huxley's Remedy Smacks Of Hitler

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

I see that both Julian and Aldous Huxley have added their voices to the chorus which is now telling us that the world's population is increasing more quickly than its food supply, so that in a few generations the human race will be faced with universal famine. There is no doubt that when elementary hygienic measures are first introduced into any country the death-rate falls before the birth-rate does, and the population grows speedily. This is happening conspicuously in Japan today.

There is also no doubt that while agricultural yields can be improved it will be very hard to improve them so fast as to balance the increase of population. So on the face of these gloomy prophecies have a strong case. Their remedy is to take steps to cut down the rate of human increase, and Julian Huxley is particularly desirous to cut down the increase of human groups which he regards as less valuable than others. So was Hitler. The difficulty is to decide who are to be the chosen race or races. Unless the "unfit" happen to agree, they will kill off the Herenvolk.

Now let us look at the problem rather more concretely. At present the two most powerful states are the Soviet Union and the U. S. The population of the Soviet Union is growing very quickly, but thanks to its vast irrigation schemes and the possibility of clearing forests, its food supply is likely to increase more quickly. The U. S. has a surplus of food, and its population is not likely to double in the next century. Neither of these great countries has anything to fear for a long time to come. China and India on the other hand, and densely peopled countries like Britain and Belgium are in a different case. None of them produces enough food to feed its people adequately.

War Experience

But now consider how food is made if we could bring a neolithic man to life, he would not begin to understand a textile factory or a foundry. But he would understand a cornfield or a dairy farm even if he regarded the machinery as magical.

The industrial revolution has had less effect on food production than on any other kind of production. Our descendants will only escape the predicted famine if we apply the resources of science to food production. This has already been done with many of the vitamins, most of which a man does not need an ounce of in a life-time. They can mostly be made in factories starting from coal products, and they are being made.

In the 1914 to 1918 war many Europeans died of vitamin shortages. In the recent war many people died of hunger, but there usually enough vitamins to prevent deaths from actual vitamin shortage.

The food constituents which we need in bulk are carbohydrates such as starch and sugar, fats and oils, and proteins such as we get in meat and cheese and to a less extent in bread and beans. They could be made in great quantities by two very different methods, that is to say, by plants and synthetically in factories. Carbohydrates and proteins would be relatively hard to make in factories, because their molecules are asymmetrical, and we do not yet know how to make one kind of asymmetrical molecule without making its mirror image, which is useless as a food source, and may be dangerous. We can separate out the two sorts, but this is hard even in a laboratory, and has not been tried on a factory scale.

On the other hand, fats are made of symmetrical molecules, and could be made synthetically from coal or even from chalk, if we had supplies of atomic energy. To get a synthetic fat factory working would require an expenditure of many million pounds, perhaps as much money as was spent on the groundnuts scheme. But it

would be a much simpler job than the concentration of uranium 235, which was used for the bomb exploded over Hiroshima.

From Grass

For proteins and carbohydrates, there are two possible sources. One is grass. At present it pays us to use cows to grind up the grass, extract its proteins and carbohydrates and return us a fraction of them as milk and beef. They can be extracted on a laboratory scale and made into a slimy stuff of about the consistency of cream cheese, very nutritious and not at all unpleasant to eat. One big firm is spending a few thousand pounds a year on developing its production on a semi-factory scale, and one first-rate bio-chemist is devoting a fraction of his time to helping them.

The other possible source is a type of plant which has not yet been exploited commercially. Almost all our crop plants are improved versions of wild plants which were domesticated by various primitive peoples because they were obvious food sources. Even the sugar cane, which needs a mill to extract its sugar, can be bought by the foot at Indian food shops, and sucked.

The most hopeful plants are various kinds of algae, simple blue, green or yellowish plants, such as grow in stagnant water. They grow fantastically quickly in bright sunlight, as every aquarist knows. A few are edible without preparation. Others would need as much factory preparation as the sugar cane or sugar beet. One could not hope that such a plant would be an efficient source of food till the proper conditions for culture had been worked out and special varieties bred. Both these would take a number of years.

Nevertheless, I have not the faintest doubt that Britain could grow all its own food, and what is more, more food, better food, and pleasanter food that we get now. The preliminary research might be

NEW LIGHT ON TELEPATHY

(Continued from Page 27)

pop into your mind when you are lying down. Most effective is the half-awake state just before falling asleep. You are most likely to have psychic exchanges with people who are close to you. Such exchanges, especially telepathic, may constantly flicker back and forth among the members of your family. Parapsychologists now believe that ESP is much more common than once thought. About one student in five tested at Duke has indicated such ability. If you think you have it, here is your chance to find out. The questionnaire below was prepared in co-operation with outstanding parapsychologists. Obviously, it does not have the value of an ESP laboratory test, but it can give you a strong hint about yourself.

Here are the questionnaires: (1) Have you ever had a premonition, either in a dream or otherwise, of an unexpected death or accident which later really occurred?

(2) Did you ever hear the doorbell ring and somehow instantly know who was standing outside someone you had no reason to expect?

(3) Do you frequently snatch up a ringing telephone and say without thinking, "Hello—", and find you have greeted the right person?

(4) While playing cards do you have successful hunches to keep or discard certain cards though it may seem illogical at the time?

(5) Do you often get a feeling that a letter is about to arrive from someone and find that it does?

(6) Have you ever received unexpected information through some means you could not explain?

(7) When something was lost did



Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Neither side vulnerable North dealer.

NORTH

♠ A 7 2
♥ A 6 5
♦ A K
♣ A K 10 8 7

WEST

♠ Q
♥ Q J 7 4
♦ Q 8 6 5
♣ Q J 9 4

EAST

♠ 10 9 6 4
♥ 9 3
♦ 10 7 3 2
♣ 6 5 3

SOUTH

♠ K J 8 5 3
♥ K 10 8 2
♦ J 9 4
♣ 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2♣	Pass	2♠	Pass
3♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5♣	Pass
5 N.T.	Pass	6♥	Pass
6 N.T.	Pass	7♥	Pass
7♠	All Pass		

NEXT time someone tells you bidding is important," writes the unfortunate who held the West cards, "ask him how to get to seven spades on this deal, as my opponents did. North had no two bid; then he got all tangled up with a cue-bid in hearts which South took seriously, plus a series of 4 and 5 notrump bids which North didn't mean as Blackwood calls, but to which South responded in Blackwood style. The result was utter confusion—but it was us—his innocent opponents—who were confounded."

West opened the diamond five. When South managed to get his eyes back into his head after he'd had his first view of dummy's woefully inadequate treasures, he won the diamond trick and cashed the spade ace. West's queen plunked, so dummy's seven was led, covered by East's nine, and won by South's jack. Declarer would have liked to ruff a diamond, but he needed North's remaining trump for another finesse, so he crossed to the diamond ace and led another spade. West had discarded a diamond, and now he threw a heart, but when South led the fourth trump, he was in trouble. A club discard would set dummy's

as expensive as that which led to the production of the first atom bombs. Only a state could afford it and the states with the incentive and the ability to do so in the capitalist-controlled parts of the world are crowded ones like Britain, Holland, Belgium and possibly Japan. If they do not do it, I dare say that the Huxleys will turn out to be perfectly right. But if they are right, it will not be because such a disaster was in any way unavoidable but simply because our rulers understood by security not the means of keeping our people from hunger, but the means of killing foreigners.

club suit with only one ruff. Another heart discard would give declarer four heart tricks. West threw the diamond queen, hoping his partner had the jack. But South cashed that card and West was back to his earlier dilemma of choosing between discards that would give declarer his grand slam. He elected to throw a heart. South test out the clubs by cashing the ace-king and ruffing a third round. When nothing happened, he cashed the ace-king of hearts, dropping West's queen and jack and won the thirteenth trick with the heart ten.

Wanna bet that "confounded" is a very mild version of what West actually thought at the time?

ANTI-RED RALLY, TEST OF LOYALTY



(Continued from Page 8)

figure becomes a monthly average this year about a quarter of a million new citizens will have been created by Feb. 1, 1951, when a literary test in Malay or English will be imposed and the number of new people becoming citizens may therefore drop. A quarter of a million is a very large number of aliens to become citizens in so short a time but the more loyal citizens the better and it is encouraging that so many people do not want to remain aliens.

Privileges

The word "loyal" brings me to another matter about which I would

you ever have a sudden feeling. "It is over there" — and find it.

(8) Have someone across the room turn over a deck of cards, one at a time. Try to guess on each turn whether the card is red or black. Chance will give you 26 right. But if you guess an average of 37 or more right on three successive runs through the deck, mark this question "Yes."

(9) Now try guessing the denominations of the cards (leaving out the suit). Since there are 13 denominations (deuce up to ace) chance will give you four correct out of your 52 tries. Try three run through the deck and if your score is seven or better per run, mark this question "yes."

(10) Now guess each card as to both number and suit (ace of hearts, four of spades, etc.) Chance will give you only one in 52. So if you get a total of 16 right in all four runs through the deck, mark "Yes." If you score "Yes" to at least seven questions, you may be psychic.

like to speak tonight. Many of these who are applying for citizenship have no doubt been thinking of the privileges of citizenship. They realise that, if they remain aliens, they will have the disabilities of aliens, but that, if they become citizens, they will partake in any privileges that may be accorded to citizens in future, as well as enjoy existing privileges. These existing privileges, as every one knows, are a right to a British passport, British protection abroad, eligibility for membership of governmental bodies, special consideration for Government appointments and Government scholarships and so on.

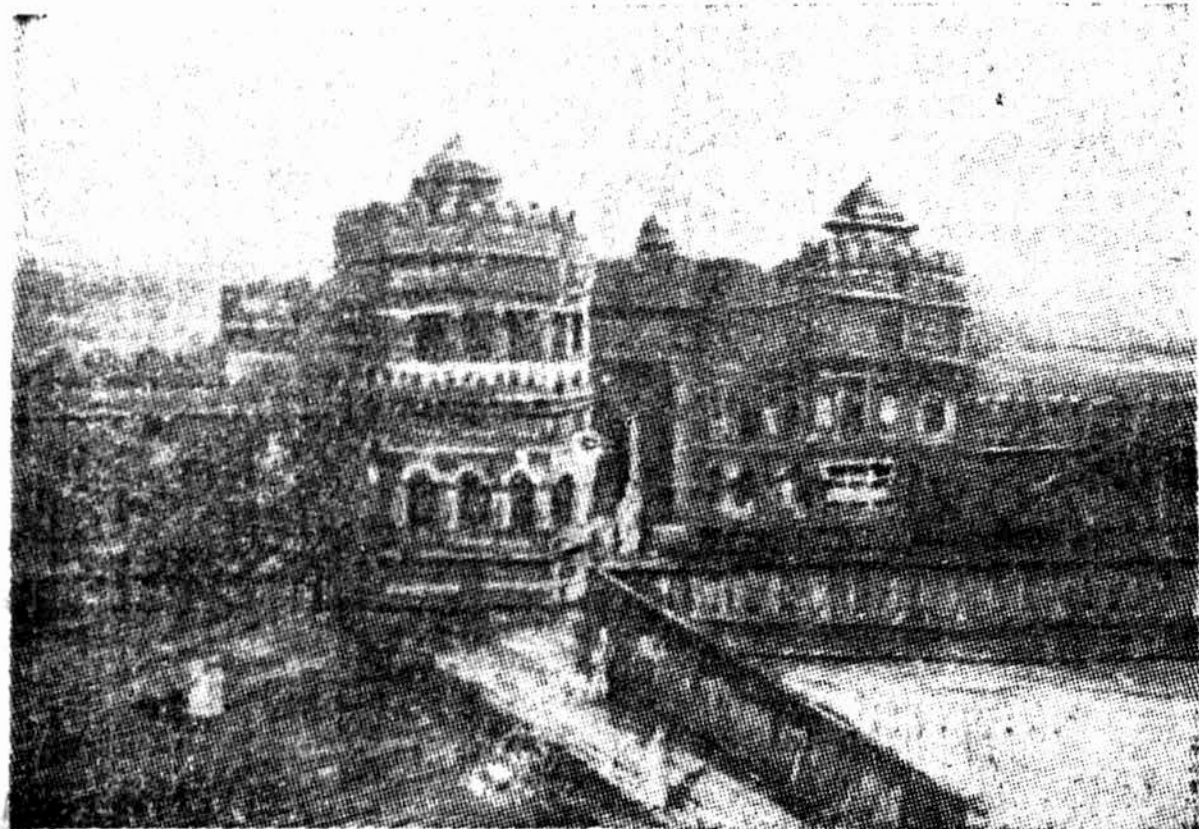
Obligations

Some of those applying for citizenship may now however, fully realise that there are also obligations attaching to citizenship. This is evidenced by the fact that some of them, though well able to do so, have not volunteered for Anti-bandit Month.

The climax of the procedure that leads up to the grant of citizenship is the taking of the Citizenship Oath which reads: "I, . . . do swear that I will be a true, loyal and faithful citizen of the Federation of Malaya and will give due obedience to all lawful authorities constituted in the Federation. So help me God."

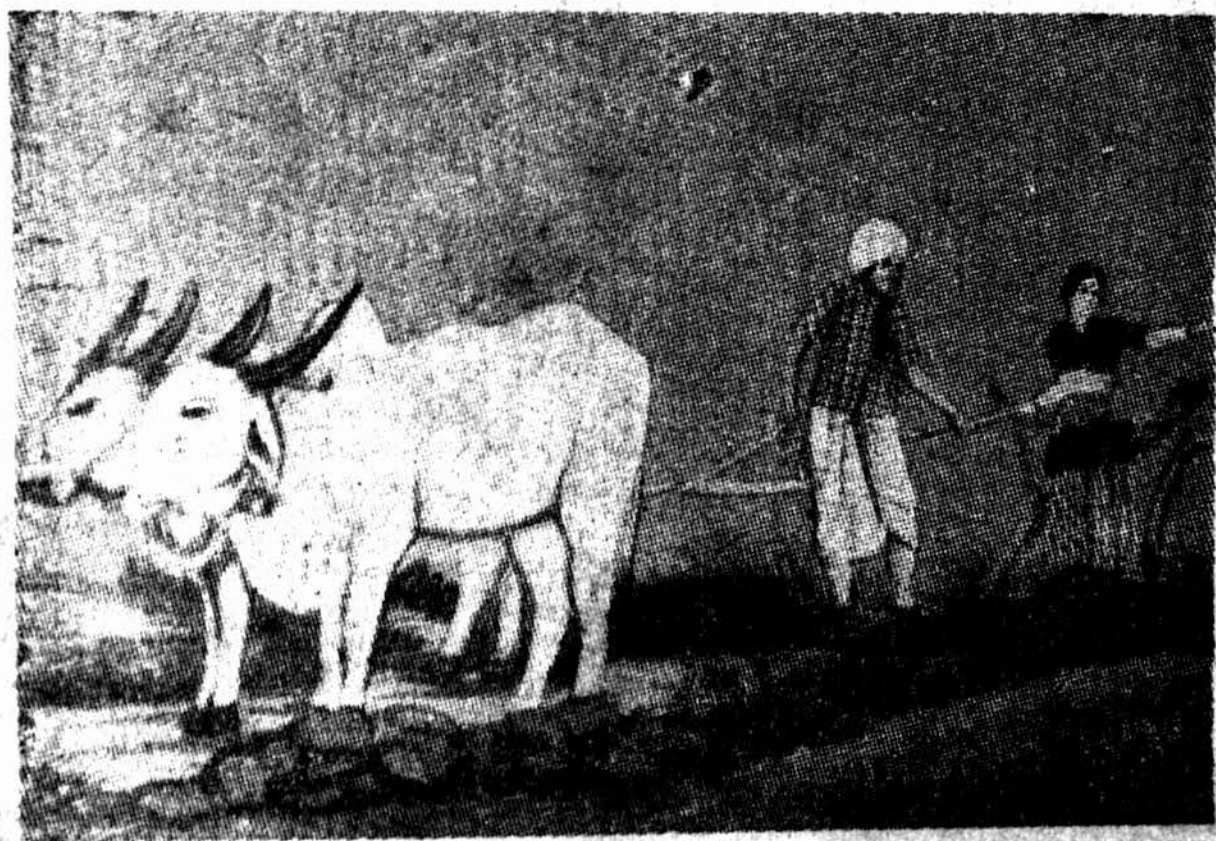
Anyone that takes this oath and in return obtains the privileges of citizenship, should realise that he is undertaking to throw his lot in with this country and its way of life and accepting, not only the obligations inherent in his voluntary declaration of loyalty, but also any further obligations that the Government may, in future, place upon him to ensure that he makes his due contribution to the well-being and protection of his adopted country.

ART IS ONE; MEDIUM VARIES



Match-sticks model of the famous Red Fort at Delhi by Miss Laxmi Mehta.

DRAWING THE LIFE-STREAM



"Jivan Dhara" or life-stream—a patch work.
—by Mrs. Vimal V. Shantaram.

FEATHERY HERALDS OF SPRING



Birds on leafy boughs herald "Spring"—a work with cardamom-covers as medium.
—by Mrs. Vimal V. Shantaram.



Graphic presentation of a "Refugee" lodging—made with fish shells.
—by Mrs. Vimal V. Shantaram.



An enchanting scene—"Protection"—made with coconut-fibres (coir).
—by Mrs. Vimal V. Shantaram.



The "Nest"—silk work.
—by Mrs. Vimal V. Shantaram.
Photos by Mohite.